The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7659. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

THE SENATE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS AUTHORIZING AN INVESTIGATION—THE COMMITTEE, WHEN APPOINTED, TO PROCEED TO WORK AT ONCE—AN ABLE SPEECH BY A COLORED SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate was occupied again to-day with the Mississippi resolutions, and the event of the day was the speech of Mr. Bruce, colored Senator from Mississippi, who took the floor as soon as the resolutions were called up. He read his speech from the manuscript, and, excepting the low tone of voice in which he sometimes spoke, it was very well delivered. It was attentively listened to by a large majority of the Senators, and even Thurman came over and took a seat on the Republican side and listened to him with the closest attention. While the speech favored the resolutions of investigation, and detailed very minutely the injustice to his race in the late election in Mississippi, it was exceedingly temperate in tone, and was more a plea for justice to his race than a political speech. Its composition was admirable and finished, and gave evidence that a man of more than ordinary ability had prepared it. There was quite an audience attracted to the galleries to hear Mr. Bruce, and he received marked attention from first to last. At the close of his speech, Mr. Conkling, who had been sitting directly in front of him during his whole speech, went up and warmly congratulated him. Senator Morton, Senator Hamlin, and others followed in quick succession, and for a time Mr. Bruce held quite a reception. His speech, to say the least of it, made a good impression upon all who heard it. It was high-toned and manly.

Senator Key, of Tennessee, successor to Andrew Johnson, followed Mr. Bruce in opposition to the preamble, but, to the surprise of all, in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Key is a tall, powerfully-built man, with iron-gray hair and whiskers. His speech to-day was his maiden effort, and he did not impress the listener very favorably. He read his speech from manuscript, in an exceedingly low tone of voice, and with rather an embarrassed manner.

The debate on the resolutions was continued during the entire day, mostly on the Democratic side; but it attracted very little attention, and when at about 5 o'clock the vote was taken there was a thin attendance, little more than a quorum voting, the final vote on the adoption of the resolutions being 29 to 19, a strict party vote, except Key, of Tennessee, (Democrat,) who voted for, and Booth, (Republican,) who voted against them. The President pro tem. will probably announce the committee to-morrow, and they will proceed with the investigation at once, as they are required to report before the close of this session. There was an attempt to change the preamble, and a substitute was offered, which was rejected by 16 yeas to 29 nays, and then the original substitute was adopted by a vote of 27 to 19.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

CLYMER'S COMMITTEE IGNORED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS IN CHOOSING PROSECUTORS OF BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House Democratic caucus met this evening at 7:30, and did not adjourn until nearly 11:30. The object of the caucus was to select the seven managers on the part of the House to conduct the trial of Gen. Belknap before the High Court of Impeachment. There was considerable feeling manifested during the ballot, and the result is not by any means satisfactory to many of the Democratic members. Messrs. Knott of Kentucky, Lynde of Wisconsin, Lord of New-York, Jenks of Pennsylvania, McMahon of Ohio, Wheeler of New-York, and Hoar of Massachusetts are the gentlemen selected by the caucus as the Board of Managers. It will be seen that not one of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department who procured the only evidence upon which the impeachment is founded is among the Board of Managers. This is the subject of much comment and dissatisfaction on the part of that committee, as well as other Democratic members.

THE SILVER CURRENCY QUESTION.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—SILVER DOLLARS LEGAL TENDER FOR FIFTY DOLLARS AND FRACTIONS FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Silver bill passed the House to-day by yeas 122, nays 100. The Holman-Wells amendment was rejected, and the bill passed as reported by the committee, with the Reagan amendment increasing the legal-tender quality of silver as a third section. Before the vote was taken on the final passage an effort was made to lay the bill on the table, but this move failed to receive even a respectable support. Some of the Eastern hard-money members voted against the bill because of the Reagan amendment extending the legal-tender limit, believing that amendment to mean inflation, while many hard-money men voted for the bill because they believe the Senate will strike out the third section. The discussion in the Senate upon the Silver bill now pending in that body, which places the legal-tender limit for subsidiary silver coins at $5, indicates that the Senate will not agree to a bill which declares that fifty silver dollar pieces, or $25 in fractional coins shall be legal tender for any one payment. The bill cannot become a law as it stands, but it seems to be certain to be amended and ultimately passed in an unobjectionable form.

THE POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

WHERE THE SAWYER & CO. MONEY WENT—INTERESTING EXHIBITION BY THE CONTRACTORS' BOOKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the House Post Office Committee to-day the investigation of the alleged irregularities of the firm of Sawyer & Co., mail contractors, was continued. The books of the firm were placed in evidence to show what disposition was made of the money which, it is asserted, Sawyer used here in the interests of their business. The books show that Sawyer paid over seven thousand dollars to Thomas Hood, now Auditor of the District Supreme Court. During Randall's administration of the Post Office Department Hood had a desk in the Postmaster General's Office, and drove a lucrative trade in prosecuting claims before the department. Since then, up to some time last Summer, Hood was a claim agent in the city. He was from Wisconsin, and it is said that he was appointed to his present position through the influence of Wisconsin politicians. Besides this amount various sums were charged to "H" which is generally taken to mean Hood. These sums amounted in all to $14,600. George W. Earl, formerly Assistant Postmaster General, and who is said to have resigned in order to take charge of the Chorpenning claim, is charged with $1,400, a part of which was charged as paid in April, 1869, while Earl was in office. The firm of Dent & Paige are charged with $1,000. W. T. Clarke is charged with $500. He was, at the time of this payment, in Congress from Texas. Thomas Floyd, then Chief Clerk of the Contract office of the department, is charged with $100, and it was testified that he was paid that amount per month. Judge Paschall, formerly of Texas, now a practising lawyer of this city, is charged with $15,800 in various amounts, paid at different times. The firm of Johnson & Johnson, attorneys, is charged in a similar way, the payments aggregating $14,871. Under the head of "On Account of the Line," a large number of charges are made, aggregating about twenty-six thousand dollars. The witness could not explain this; and it is probable that Mr. Sawyer, who expended the money, and is now dead, was the only man who could tell precisely what these expenditures were for.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC DARK-LANTERN COMMITTEES—THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The beauty of the Democratic system of secret investigations, every committee choosing its own jurisdiction, is illustrated by the fact that these committees are at work on the Navy Department, and recently all three of them sent to the department for the same paper from the files. Two of these committees investigated one contract, and the result in one was that the case was given up as fruitless, and the fact was published several weeks ago. This week the same contract was looked into by Committee No. two, and some testimony supposed to be damaging to Mr. Hanscom, naval contractor, was republished, and re-explained as an entirely new development.

When the Belknap impeachment case comes up in the Senate, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Impeachment is raised, there is expected to be a sharp and brilliant legal contest. The House managers and the attorneys for the defense and the many able lawyers in the Senate will all desire to carry a point or make a display of legal learning. The precedent will be very important, and the decision will only be made after full deliberation. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the impeachment cannot be tried, the resignation removing the Secretary from the scope of the constitutional provision. The evidence in the criminal case is being prepared by the District Attorney here for presentation to the Grand Jury, and it is probable that an indictment will be found against him by that body very soon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $68,397 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $29,678,748; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $238,981,212; Legal-tender notes, series of 1874, $40,345,511; one-year notes of 1863, $62,695; two-year notes of 1863, $19,450; two-year coupon notes of 1865, $26,000; compound interest notes, $340,420; fractional currency, first issue, $3,397,610 46; second issue, $8,119,186 99; third issue, $3,086,071 34; fourth issue, first series, $4,788,490 24; fourth issue, second series, $1,218,654 05; fourth issue, third series, $2,860,062 75; fifth issue, $25,235,437 88; total, $413,877,104 21.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $285,429 41, and from Customs, $419,862 45.

One hundred thousand dollars in silver was received at the Treasury to-day, from San Francisco, and, after it was weighed to ascertain its correctness, was deposited in the Treasury vaults.

Gen. Sherman had a long interview with the Secretary of War to-day. It is believed that the order restoring the Army Head-quarters to this city will be issued early next week.

The President has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to attend to his official duties. His sickness was not so serious as at first reported, being merely an unusually severe attack of sick headache.

Representative Wilson still lies in a critical condition. He is not suffering from typhoid fever, but from some trouble which the doctors are unable to reach, and which causes successive hemorrhages that weaken him very much.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Stephen B. French, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New-York vice Darling resigned; Jacob Vore, of Indiana, to be agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency, Nebraska.

William Bond, an old citizen of the District, fell dead this morning, in the Post Office Department, from apoplexy. Mr. Bond was a note broker, and was visiting the department on business with one of the clerks. He seemed in perfect health when he entered the building.

Mr. J. A. Bentley, the new Commissioner of Pensions, qualified to-day, and entered upon his official duties.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day considered the part of the Morrison bill relating to metals, and passed about one-third of it without making amendments.

GEN. SCHENCK'S EXAMINATION.

THE EX-MINISTER'S ANSWER TO QUESTIONS INSTIGATED BY LYON'S COUNSEL—HE STILL INSISTS HE SUFFERED A LARGE PECUNIARY LOSS—HIS AMAZEMENT AT THE CHARACTER OF THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Ex-Minister Schenck was again before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, counsel for Gen. Schenck, laid before the committee a statement of the facts connected with the Emma Mine, its sale to the Emma Silver Mining Company, of London, and its subsequent history and present condition, prepared for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the investigation of the connection of Gen. Schenck with said company. Mr. L. E. Chittenden, the other counsel for Gen. Schenck, said this statement was prepared before they knew exactly what would be the course of proceedings before the committee. Mr. Faulkner, on the part of the committee, proceeded to propound questions to Mr. Schenck. He asked whether the statement laid before the committee on the 28th inst. by Mr. Schenck contained allegations of facts within his own personal knowledge. Mr. Schenck replied that the draft of the statement was submitted to him by his counsel, and after several changes made in it he adopted it. All he knew of the testimony before the committee before he left London was a paragraph or two in the London newspapers of the 1st or 2d of March, when he immediately announced his purpose of coming to Washington to appear before the committee. When he arrived here and saw a fuller detail of the testimony of Lyon it seemed that it was connected with Lyon's difficulties and quarrels with others, but all intended to bear on the question collaterally against Schenck, and he was advised that there was much testimony to show his transactions in a light different from Lyon's representations.

Q.—Is it true, as contained in your statement, that the sale of the Emma Mine was fair, honest, and straightforward, without falsehood and fraud?

A.—I believe it; but I know nothing but what I have disclosed of my own personal knowledge. In answer to the question, is it true, of your own knowledge, that James E. Lyon and A. A. Johnson are infamous and unworthy of belief, Gen. Schenck said that he proposed to produce unanswerable proofs of what he had stated, he being satisfied he could do so on the representations which had been made to him.

Mr. Faulkner asked Gen. Schenck whether in making the statement preliminary to the examination it was his purpose to break down the testimony of Lyon and Johnson, the statement having been published through the Associated Press. Gen. Schenck answered that the object of the statement was to present the course of examination that ought to be pursued, and that the reply should be as broad as the attack.

Mr. Faulkner interrogated Gen. Schenck as to whether he had heard any of the original stockholders charge fraud in the sale of the stock. Gen. Schenck, in the course of his reply, said he had received numerous letters, the writers asking him what they should do. He never advised them to hold on to the stock, but said they must act for themselves. This was after he had ceased to be a manager or Director in the company. The difficulty did not spring out of want of confidence on the part of those who originally purchased stock and became directors, etc. They were well satisfied with the report of the English Directors, but the difficulty originated in the acts of those who subsequently obtained the management of the company, including McDougall, who had no interest in the company at its formation, but afterward bought stock at a very low price, or depreciated price. Mr. Schenck, in reply to a question, said he considered he had suffered a large pecuniary loss; the contract he made with Park for the purchase of 500 shares was executed and delivered to Park on the day it purported to have been made; he was aware that the English laws required a stamp to be placed on all such papers, but he did not know whether or not the absence of a stamp invalidated the contract. The question was asked whether Park, in making the contract, was not solicitous of having the name of the American Minister to England among the list of directors. Mr. Schenck replied, very possibly such a desire existed in Park's mind; but what Park may have desired had nothing to do with his reasons for entering into the contract with Park. He thought he was making a bargain for himself; he felt confidence in the property all the time, and invested his money as a permanent investment; he considered the subscription to the stock as bona fide; he regretted only that he permitted his name to be used as a director, but when he became satisfied it was improper, he resigned. He repeated that he was convinced he made a mistake; he neither concealed nor proclaimed to the world his contract with Park, it being of a private nature—a private transaction.

Mr. Schenck was interrogated at length about his transactions, his testimony being mainly explanatory of previous statements. The question was asked Mr. Schenck whether the Board of Directors would have treated him as they did in the allotment of 300 shares if they had known that he had made a private arrangement with Park for 500? Mr. Schenck replied that this arrangement was of no concern to the Directors. Park wanted to do a liberal thing for him, and he [Schenck] wanted to secure a good bargain.

Mr. Faulkner asked whether good faith did not require that every one coming into the company should stand on an equality. Mr. Schenck answered in the affirmative, but so far as Park and himself were concerned Park guaranteed a dividend of two per cent. a month as an inducement for him to take the 500 shares of stock. In reply to the question whether his resignation as a Director did not cause the fall in stock, Mr. Schenck said it was his serious belief that those who invested in the stock placed less reliance on the fact that he was a Director than on the communications of Englishmen and others from Salt Lake, representing the richness of the mine. Shares continued to be bought and sold after his previous connection with the company had been pretty much forgotten. He was a Director only four weeks. If the stock fell on its becoming known that he had ceased to be a Director it was because those bearing down the stock made false representations that the Emma Mine stock was worth nothing, as Schenck had abandoned it.

Mr. Schenck was asked whether he knew of his own personal knowledge that the character of H. A. Johnson was so infamous that he was not worthy of belief, as he had asserted before. Mr. Schenck said proofs would be furnished to this effect. His impression as to Johnson's character for truth was unfavorable because he had woven a statement intimating a great deal that was false. This was as far as his personal knowledge extended, but his information from various quarters regarding Mr. Johnson's character was not to the same extent as it was in relation to Lyon. He was amazed at two things; first, the general statement attributing to him a fraudulent connection with the Emma Mine transactions, and then amazed at the character of the evidence of Lyon and Johnson, mainly on hearsay or inferences which seemed to imply the truth of all that was alleged. All the mischief intended and false impressions made was by cunningly contrived narratives. The questions asked by Mr. Faulkner were furnished by H. A. Johnson, Lyon's counsel. The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

DECISION MADE YESTERDAY—CASES SUBMITTED AND CASES DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were rendered:

Case No. 173, Hepsie N. Tilton, Administratrix, $2,365 64; No. 174, Hepsie N. Tilton, Administratrix, $418 10; No. 190, William F. Savony, $453; No. 199, Charles S. Dowus, $749; No. 660, Joseph D. Brown, $492; No. 663, Amasa B. Hall, $219; No. 664, Edwin L. Dole, $272; No. 1,220, Joseph B. Bradley, $575; No. 554, James H. Drew, $320; No. 587, Abraham Smith, $644; No. 432, Joshua P. Atkins, $1,293; No. 653, Irene Birtwhistle, $1,386 70, all with interest from the date of each respective loss.

The following cases were submitted: No. 336—E. N. Russell, of New-Bedford, Mass.; No. 392—John F. Morrill; No. 719—Luther Gilpatrick, of Lamoine, Me.; No. 720—George H. Leach, of Malden, Mass. The above claims are for loss of personal effects, &c., by the destruction of various vessels. No. 994—Sophronia E. Lane, of Gloucester, Mass., for loss of merchandise by the destruction of the Oneida by the Florida in January, 1863. No. 904—Josiah B. Richardson, Hyde Park, Mass., for the loss of the same by the destruction of the Commonwealth by the Florida, April 17, 1863. No. 508—Nathaniel L. McCready, New-York, for loss of vessel and outfit by the destruction of the Wave Crest by the Alabama, Oct. 7, 1862. No. 405—Warren King et al., Lamoine, Me., for loss of vessel, freight, &c., by the destruction of the Palmetto by the Alabama, Feb. 3, 1863.

The following causes were dismissed: No. 255—James S. Dillingham, Jr., Gardner, Me., for loss of chronometers, charts, &c., by the destruction of the Mondaim by the Florida, July 10, 1863; No. 265—H. W. Bradley, San Francisco, for loss of merchandise; on the Tycoon, destroyed by the Alabama April 27, 1864. No. 468—Daniel R. Matthews, administrator, of Southampton, Me., for the loss of vessel, outfit, &c., by the destruction of the Archer by the Tacony March 24, 1863. No. 489.—John L. Dunton, of Philadelphia, for the loss of personal effects on the Goodspeed, destroyed by the Tacony June 21, 1863.

The counsel for the United States strongly objected to case No. 993. John H. Butman, for the loss of personal effects on the Hatteras, destroyed by the Alabama Jan. 11, 1863, and claimed that the complainant had no right of claim, being in the United States naval service at the time of the loss. The case was submitted.

Court adjourned to Tuesday, April 4.

ST. LOUIS OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The County Grand Jury to-day informed the Criminal Court, through the Circuit Attorney, that they had found indictments against certain aldermen and others for bribery, perjury, &c., and bench warrants were issued for Aldermen John E. Hagerty, John D. Woestman, and Michael Madden and ex-Alderman J. C. Rogers, all charged with bribery. These parties were brought before Judge Jones and entered into bonds of $2,000 each. Patrick McHale, brother-in-law of Hagerty, was also arrested on a charge of perjury, bribery, and subornation of perjury, and gave a bail bond of $2,500. E. B. Brown, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, was also brought in on a charge of perjury, and gave bail bonds. It is understood that fifteen indictments in all have been found, but the above are the only names which have yet officially transpired. It is asserted that the bribery charged against the Aldermen is accepting money to confirm certain appointments made by Mayor Britton last Spring, and for voting for a charter for what is known as the Cass Avenue Railroad. Other developments are expected to-morrow, when the names of other parties against whom indictments have been found will be made known.

MEETING OF INFLATIONISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—A meeting of those interested in the defeat of the bill before Congress authorizing the funding of $150,000,000 of national debt through a thirty years' four and a half per cent. loan, to be sold in Europe, was held this afternoon. The object was to receive the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to go to Washington. It was reported that the committee had a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution protesting against the passage of the bill now before Congress substituting silver coin for fractional currency was adopted. An organization entitled the "State Central Greenback Club" was formed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BUSINESS MATTERS ABROAD.

SUSPICIOUS DECLINE IN SOME SOUTH AMERICAN LOANS IN LONDON—THE GRAIN MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Times* to-day in its financial article calls attention to the fact that while on Thursday there was an apparent collapse in the small loans of the Argentine Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, which had both been quoted at above par during March, and on Monday were ninety and eighty-five, but on Thursday both closed at fifty, the official Stock Exchange sheet does not show a single transaction. It thinks the Stock Exchange owes the public some explanation of how the prices were sustained above par, and why they now have dropped without apparently a solitary bargain being effected.

The Stock Exchange is quieter to-day, with an almost general improvement upon yesterday's closing quotations, Argentine securities being the only prominent exception. Stocks closed at an important recovery. Foreign securities have been in prominent request.

The corn trade has relapsed into the languor which characterized it during the first two months of the year. The recent advance in the value of wheat, flour, and barley was scarcely supported on the leading exchanges yesterday. At Manchester there was a decline of a shilling per quarter on foreign wheat, but English fully maintained previous prices. Last week's grain arrivals from abroad showed a slight increase on the preceding week. The imports of wheat were 181,072 quarters; maize, 176,101 quarters; and flour, 33,513 sacks. The home supplies were rather small, viz.: Wheat, 41,416 quarters; barley, 30,679 quarters; and oats, 3,235 quarters. The average price of English wheat is forty-three shillings and fourpence. At Mark Lane to-day business was heavy, and attendance thin. Wheat offered at Monday's prices is quite neglected. Flour cannot be sold except at reductions from the recent advance. Barley is steady. Maize is rather cheaper, much of the supply being inferior or damaged. The weather now allows of agricultural work. The crops around Odessa are reported to be growing favorably.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—A leading corn circular says: "With the return of more temperate weather and gentle rains the corn trade becomes calmer. Millers, having previously purchased wheat to a fair extent, are disinclined to operate except at some reduction in foreign. Growers, on the contrary, are stiff in their demands. Prices in the agricultural districts are fully supported. In this and neighboring markets since Tuesday little has been done. The fresh arrivals are small. The market to-day was almost at a stand-still. Few transactions in wheat are reported; the value is fully one penny per cental lower, without pressure to sell. Flour was very slow, at a reduction equivalent to that in wheat. Little was done in corn, at a decline of threepence.

The British revenue for the financial year ending to-day, was $385,658,465, which is $7,533,465 above the estimates, and $11,049,100 more than last year's. The actual expenditure of the financial year up to March 25, 1876, was $365,324,880, while the estimated expenditure for the entire year ending to-day was $379,485,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPPOSITITION TO THE PROPOSED NEW TITLE—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE—TREASURE FROM THE SCHILLER.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Times* this morning hopes that the Ministry may yet be better advised than to persist in recommending to the Queen the assumption of the title of Empress of India. It declares it has been unfeignedly alarmed by the rapid decline in the authority and reputation of the Government since the beginning of the session. It does not pretend to any special affection for the Ministry, but it cannot help seeing that the Opposition is thoroughly disorganized; that the energies of its older members are exhausted, while the younger men are chiefly remarkable for immaturity of mind, which threatens never to ripen; and the attempt to form a Government out of such materials would threaten mischief to the country. Even those who think its fears fanciful and overstrained must hesitate to press this new title forward when they understand it does in fact provoke discontent.

The betting on the University boat race is now even.

PENZANCE, March 31.—Fifty thousand dollars was recovered from the wreck of the German steamer Schiller to-day.

FRANCE.

ANNULLMENT OF ELECTIONS BY THE CHAMBERS—THE STATE OF SEIGE.

PARIS, March 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the election of M. De la Rochejaquelein, Legitimist, was annulled by a vote of 223 to 216. A report was read recommending the annullment of the election of the Duc de Feltre, Bonapartist, on account of corruption. Debate on the report was adjourned until to-morrow. The committee of the Senate, to whom the subject was referred, have unanimously approved the abolition of the State of Siege. Minister Dufaure, who was examined by the committee, assented to their decision.

Contributions to enable a delegation of French workmen to visit the American Centennial exhibition were published in the *Rappel* to-day.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

REVICTUALING OF NICSIC—THE LONDON TIMES ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RAGUSA, March 31.—The Prince of Montenegro permits the revictualing of Nicsic through his territory during the truce.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The best private information we can obtain says the financial circles on the Continent have no belief in or apprehension of immediate troubles in Eastern Europe."

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED CONFEDERATION.

LONDON, April 1.—A deputation of the West India Committee had an interview with Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, yesterday, with reference to the report of an alleged agitation by the Governor of Barbados to incite the negroes to rebellion in consequence of the presumed intention of the Home Government to form a confederation of the Windward Islands. Lord Carnarvon declared he knew nothing concerning the alleged agitation. He had sent dispatches by cable asking for information and strongly enjoining the Governor of Barbados to exercise the greatest possible caution. He cited dispatches to show that the Government had no desire to press the confederation scheme.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S GERMAN VISIT—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the Czar is expected there on the 10th of April. It is stated that the Duke of Edinburgh, on assuming command of his squadron, will proceed to Livadia, Greece, to fetch the Duchess and the Russian imperial family, who will go to Italy and Malta.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY—NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE REVISION.

BERLIN, March 31.—The *Reichsanzeiger* corrects the announcement that the German Minister to China had given notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce between Germany and China. It says such notice was given in 1872. The German Minister was recently instructed to prepare negotiations for the revision of the treaty. As this affects the interests of all the treaty powers, Germany has taken steps to secure the support of the other foreign representatives in Pekin.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD MATCH.

DEFEAT OF WILLIAM SEXTON BY VIGNAUX IN PARIS BY 600 TO 459.

PARIS, March 31.—The billiard match between Maurice Vignaux, of Toulouse, France, and William Sexton, of New-York, was played here to-night. The contest was for the championship of the world, the international silver cup, and $1,000 a side. The terms were 600 points up, three balls, measuring 2⅜ on a 5 by 10 standard American carom table. The game was won by Vignaux, the present champion, who made 600 points to 459 scored by Sexton. The latter made a run of 129, the largest during the game.

[It had been thought in this City that the match which was for the Collender cup would be played on Thursday night, but this was, no doubt, occasioned by a mistake in telegraphing the date agreed upon. Great excitement prevailed at O'Connor's billiard-rooms in Union square, as soon as it became known that the match was progressing, and word was immediately sent out to Garnier's and the various large billiard-rooms. When the first dispatch was announced at 8:15 o'clock, the excitement became more intense. This telegram read: "Sexton, 303; Vignaux, 325." No pools had been sold since the night previous, but many bets were made, very small odds being given, owing to the fact that the telegram showed the game to be a very close one. Shortly after 10 o'clock another dispatch was received showing the score to be: Sexton, 433; Vignaux, 342. When this was read it was greeted with applause, and odds were offered that the young American would bring back the cup with him. About 11:30 o'clock the receipt of the third telegram was announced, and the crowd gathered around Mr. Collender to hear the result of the match. The dispatch read: "Vignaux won; thirty-one innings." The friends of both contestants greeted each other and all agreed in saying that Vignaux must have had remarkable luck, and that he undoubtedly made a large run. Vignaux has promised to come to this country during the present month, and it is probable that he will be challenged to play again for the cup soon after his arrival. As the above will show, the winner's average, 19 11-31, is the largest average ever made in a three-ball game of 600 points up.]

ITALY.

EMIGRANTS FOR AMERICA—RUMORED ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Times* dispatch from Paris says four hundred Italian emigrants passed through that city yesterday on their way to Havre, to embark for America.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says: "A rumor is spreading here that the Pope is sinking."

BOILER EXPLOSION.

THE FLETCHER BRAID MILL, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., BADLY SHATTERED—TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.—A terrific explosion occurred in this city early this morning. Four boilers in the Fletcher braid mill, on Back street, exploded, tearing the adjoining buildings to pieces, killing two men and seriously injuring several others. The 300 hands employed in the building were just ready to begin work, and the engineer was turning on steam when the explosion took place. In an instant a sharp jar shook the neighborhood, and the brick boiler-house, 50 by 40 feet, and two stories high, was blown to fragments. The operatives all over the mill were thrown down, and the screams of frightened women and children rose above the roar of the steam. The fire-alarm was sounded, and a few moments later a second alarm called out the entire Fire Department. This prompt action checked the spread of the flames, which had caught in the piles of braid, and the firemen soon turned their attention to the search for the killed. The sixteen boilers of the mill, which had lain side by side, were torn apart and thrown crosswise. One was out in the street, and another, flying broadside, struck and crushed in the whole side of a neighboring brick building, and the street was piled six feet high with broken beams, brick, and torn and twisted pipe. Several men were missing, and the firemen fell to work pulling over the *débris* in search of those imprisoned beneath. A few minutes' work brought to light the body of Thomas Fay, which was lying near the main building. He was not quite dead, and breathed once or twice after being removed to the store-house. Two hours later the body of Bartholomew Coughlin was found near the chimney. It was lying under a huge section of steam-pipe, twelve feet below the top of the ruin. An hour passed before the body was drawn out of the well-like hole in which it was discovered. The poor fellow was literally parboiled. The flesh hung from his face, and what was left of his features was horribly distorted. His clothes were burned to a crisp, and in his hand he held a dinner-pail, battered out of all shape. Everything indicated that the man had gone into his work-room, and was about to place his pail upon a shelf, when death came so suddenly upon him. His wife gave one agonized glance at the face and was hurried away by her friends. The following were injured: Samuel Blount, George Mailley, Patrick Riley, Joseph Drownsfield, John Prestige, Geo. William Ames, William Chase, Daniel Perry, Michael Early, and Charles J. Field. The latter was in the street and was struck by a piece of the boiler. He will probably die. Engineer Daniel Perry was thrown over forty feet, and badly cut. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boilers were constructed ten years ago, and were lately inspected. The loss is about thirty thousand dollars, and 300 people are temporarily thrown out of work.

THE WESTERN WHISKY CASES.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Upon the opening of the United States District Court this morning, the jury in the Pohlman & Rush case came into court with a verdict finding the defendants guilty on the first four counts of their indictments. These four counts are: First that the defendants, being distillers, distilled 100,000 gallons of spirits subject to tax, with intent to defraud the United States out of the tax thereon. Second and third, that the defendants carried on a distilling business and removed spirits, subject to tax and on which tax had not been paid, to other warehouses than provided by law. Fourth, that they engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to put on the market 50,000 gallons of distilled spirits subject to tax without paying tax, thereby defrauding the United States of the tax thereon. The fines and imprisonment on these four counts, if aggregated, would be in the minimum $2,400 fine, one year's imprisonment, and a fine equal to twice the amount of the tax. Under the second and third counts the maximum would be $25,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

Mr. Storrs entered a motion for a new trial. Bail was fixed at $15,000 each.

The two counts on which Pohlman and Rush were found not guilty are those which charge them with conspiracy with Ford, Oliver & Co.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, March 31.—Mr. Decosmos has given notice of an inquiry as to whether negotiations are now pending, or if the Government intends to open negotiations with the United States with the object of extending the Treaty of Washington to British Columbia in order that fish and fish-oils of that province may be admitted into the United States duty free.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The bark D. C. Murray brings Honolulu dates to the 15th of March. The volcanoes of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo are reported to be in an active state of eruption. There was much rejoicing in Honolulu over the premature announcement that the Congress of the United States had passed an act to put the Reciprocity Treaty in operation, and the people were very much disappointed on learning that there was no real foundation for the report. There was a good deal of excitement in the islands over an address, signed by numerous leading citizens, in reference to the deplorable condition of things there, and the absolute urgency for some action on the part of the Crown and Ministry. Some very acrimonious published correspondence had resulted therefrom. Involved in the matter is a proposition to encourage immigration from Japan, China, and the East Indies. The Ministry took the address of the people in high dudgeon.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

THE CLOSE OF A QUIET CAMPAIGN—THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 31.—The Democrats held their last meeting here to-night, and Senator Eaton had been so well coached at Washington that he really succeeded in making a speech without damaging his party. The Republicans have their last rally to-morrow, when Gen. Hawley makes his only speech in the canvass. There has not been so quiet a campaign as this for years, and it is therefore difficult to say precisely what will happen on Monday. But indications are that Ingersoll will be elected by a majority largely reduced from last year, and that the Legislature will be close. It is expected that the total vote will be about five thousand less than last Spring, in consequence of there being no Sheriffs or Congressmen to elect, except in the Third District, where Mr. Wait is pretty sure to be chosen. It is impossible to give any reason for the fact, but it is a fact, that neither party has made any great effort to carry the State, and Connecticut, left to drift with the tide, usually goes Democratic.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT JACKSON—AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION ELECTED.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—A special from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avalanche*, says the Republican State Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning. The delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention are uninstructed, which is considered a victory for the Conservative Republicans. Among the delegates are Messrs. Ames, Alcorn, Bruce, and ex-Gov. Powers. The delegation are divided between Bristow, Blaine, and Morton, the majority being anti-Morton. Pinchback spoke in the convention eulogizing Morton.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ALBANY, March 31.—At the Democratic Assembly Conventions held in this county, the following delegates were elected to the Utica Convention: Second District—Robert H. Waterman, John McEwen, and Charles Tracey. Third District—Rufus W. Peckham, Edward J. Meegan, and D. V. O'Leary. Resolutions were adopted in both Conventions indorsing Gov. Tilden.

WATERTOWN, March 31.—Both Democratic Assembly District Conventions of Jefferson County were held here to-day. The following delegates to the State Convention at Utica, were elected: Andrew Cornwall, Andrew J. Dewey, O. S. Lewis, W. F. Porter, J. E. Green, and Martin L. Graves. The delegates are for an unpledged delegation to St. Louis, and are unanimously in favor of Ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach for national delegate.

NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* lists of business changes to-morrow will contain the following: Bryant & King, tanners and leather dealers, Boston, are reported suspended. Their suspension is caused by the destruction of the firm's tannery at Clinton, Mass., and the carrying away of a large amount of hides by the great inundation of Sunday. Their liabilities are $125,000. The establishment at Clinton, Mass., was a large one, employing 125 hands. William C. Reeves & Co., men's furnishing goods, Boston, are reported failed. At the first meeting of the creditors a statement was submitted showing liabilities of about $20,000 and assets of some $9,000. L. Newman & Co., jewelry, Boston, are reported failed. Their liabilities are about $14,000, due for the most part in Providence. The firm offer twenty cents on the dollar. Benjamin F. Sparrow, boots and shoes, Boston, is reported failed. His liabilities are about $16,000 and nominal assets about $8,000. Jordan, Clarke & Co., clothing, Boston, have effected composition with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar. The creditors of Marsh & Burnett, of Bethel, Vt., lumber dealers, will place the firm in bankruptcy. The committee reports its liabilities to be $51,521 and its assets $31,235.

THE FRESHET AT CONCORD, MASS.

BOSTON, March 31.—The damage caused by the late freshet at Concord, Mass., is considerably greater than the first reports indicated. The principal scene of destruction is at the dam of Smith's factory, at West Vale. Wood-sheds and small buildings were swept away, and dwelling-houses were undermined and swept off their foundations. Three houses were destroyed. The loss here is estimated at about five thousand dollars. Further up the stream, near the powder mills in Acton, a stone culvert bridge was washed away, rendering the road impassable, and above this there was a still heavier wash across the road, which will require 1,000 loads of gravel to repair. A great portion of the road below the village is still under water.

DENIAL OF OUTRAGES IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, March 31.—The statement that two negroes were killed last week in Columbus, Ga., and that over a dozen were taken from their houses and severely whipped, four of them having sealing-wax dropped upon their bodies, are without a shadow of truth. No outrages have been committed on colored persons in the Counties of Burke, Jefferson, or Chatham, and there is no truth in the further statement that in the vicinity of Macon three negroes were found hanging to trees in the neighborhood of a leading Democrat. The relations between the races are amicable and friendly, and at no time since the close of the war has there been a better understanding between the whites and blacks than now.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The loss to Swampscott (Mass.) fishermen by the recent storm will not exceed $15,000.

Count Von Arnim's property will not be sequestrated by the German Government previous to his trial.

The propellor Watch arrived at Albany yesterday from Saugerties. Navigation on the river is considered open.

An employe of the Central Vermont Railroad named Seymour, was crushed to death yesterday while coupling cars.

The corner stone of a new theatre, to be erected on Washington street, near Boylston street, Boston, will be laid to-day.

The Inman steamer City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York March 21, arrived at Queenstown yesterday morning.

The new City Post-office at Manchester, New-Hampshire, one of the finest inland offices in New-England, will be occupied to-day.

The bill for the taxation of church property was rejected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday by a large majority.

George Miles, convicted Thursday of robbing the Barre Bank, was yesterday sentenced to fourteen years in the State Prison of Vermont.

Osman Sellew, a member of the Vine Street (Cincinnati) Congregational Church, of which Rev. Dr. Boynton is Pastor, has presented that church with a parsonage costing $18,000.

A decree has been issued by the Cuban Government which establishes an income tax of thirty per cent., payable in gold or its equivalent in bank bills. The Junta debt is abolished.

Capt. Jacob Johnson has been assigned to the position of Chief of the Cincinnati Police temporarily, vice Sneibaker, removed by order of the new Board of Police Commissioners.

Yesterday morning an engine on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, exploded its boiler near Land Ridge, Penn. Three men, named Miller, Shannon and Campbell were killed, and another named Harvey Waters, was so badly injured that he cannot recover. All of these men were married and in the employ of the road.

Hon. Elisha P. Wheeler, one of the most prominent citizens and business men of Middletown, N. Y., died suddenly last evening, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was seventy years of age, was a Presidential elector for Grant in 1868, and for Greeley in 1872; was one of the principal projectors and first Vice President of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road, and was also a former Director of the New-Jersey Midland and other railroads.

THE LYNDE BROOK FLOOD.

A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY LAID WASTE.

EFFECTS OF THE BURSTING OF THE WORCESTER RESERVOIR—A DELUGE CREATED BY MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER—NINE MILES OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE VALLEY—THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY—ESTIMATES OF THE LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, March 31.—The bursting of the Lynde Brook dam has proved a terrible misfortune to the property-owners of the valley that carried off the flood. For nine miles the trail of disaster and ruin is extended. Everything that the flood could reach has suffered. Factories, dwellings, bridges, highways, and railroads have been involved in greater or less destruction. The money loss is variously estimated from half a million to two millions of dollars, but it is believed that $1,000,000 will cover the direct pecuniary losses. These figures do not, however, begin to tell the story of the catastrophe. Homes have been desolated. A large number of persons have been thrown out of employment. A beautiful valley has been completely laid waste. Money can replace the factories and bridges and repair the railroads, but the character of the country for beauty and picturesqueness can never be regained. Nevertheless a feeling of relief and satisfaction pervades the people of the region, and thankfulness that the event was no worse in its consequences. For two days the people were held in awful suspense. The entire valley was stricken with terror. At length the deluge came, and in a single night it had run its course. The morning came, and scores of people who had dreaded its coming found that their possessions had escaped uninjured. This is true particularly of the people the most distant from the reservoir. There is also a feeling of deep gratitude that the flood did not come without warning. Had it descended unexpectedly it must certainly have entailed a serious loss of life. Mills in which eighty or one hundred persons were employed were torn from their foundations, and hurled to ruin. Had the flood come upon these mills in full operation the disaster of Mill River would have been but a circumstance to the horrors that would have ensued. There is surely ground for sincere thanksgiving that notwithstanding the magnitude of financial losses there was not a single man, woman, or child lost.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE VALLEY.

The scene of disaster was of the intensest interest to the citizens of Worcester and vicinity throughout the entire day. At daybreak the stream of visitors set in, and at nightfall there were still loiterers along the valley roads. Thousands of people climed the hill to the reservoir and followed the course of the flood as far as they were able. At midday all approaches were crowded with carriages and pedestrians. At every point of interest hundreds flocked together, but it was only the pedestrians that could make the entire round of the valley. There was not a highway bridge left standing the entire length of the stream. The reservoir itself was the first object of interest. Yesterday it was a broad lake, with millions of gallons of clear, sparkling water; to-day it is an immense hole in the ground, its bed covered with decomposed ice, presenting a spectacle somewhat similar to a vast amphitheatre. The gap through which the torrent rushed forth is on the west side. It is nearly 200 feet across at the top, and perhaps half that distance at the bottom. Only a thousand or two gallons of water are left, just enough to form a trickling brook. People who were present at the bursting of the dam describe the scene as one they can never forget. All day long they had been toiling, with almost superhuman energy, to prevent the break, and some of them were sanguine enough to hope for success in their endeavors. Without any immediate warning they were shown the futility of their labors. The waters suddenly forced the passage they had been striving at for hours, and shot out through an opening at the bottom of the dam, to the right of the upper gate-house. The top of the dam at once caved in. The gate-house, a structure thirty feet square, tottered into the breach, and the flood was let loose.

THE FORCE OF THE FLOOD.

It leaped through the gap with a terrific roar, tossing earth and solid masonry on its crest. It was a narrow valley through which it had to pass, a valley with a steep descent, and an idea of its terrific power and velocity may be formed from the fact that the water in the reservoir lowered eighteen feet in twenty minutes. In two hours' time the stream running out of the reservoir was a brook again; but the flood was still at work miles below. The first building which it struck was the barn of George W. Olney, half a mile from the dam. It lifted it from its foundations as the wind tosses the branches of a tree. The Olney house came next. It was the most comfortable dwelling of the valley. It was handsomely furnished, and the grounds about it were arranged with taste. To the right of the house was a garden described as the gem of the valley. Mr. Olney had not removed his furniture from the house. He had placed reliance upon the judgment of those who said the dam would not give way. He had, however, taken the precaution to send his wife and children away to spend the night. When he heard the waters coming, he crossed the highway and standing upon a stone wall watched the destruction of his home. "It was a home" he said, "which money cannot replace." The waters did not overturn the structure, but they nevertheless ruined it, tearing down the walls and defiling the floors with their deposits of sand, and mud, and timber. As seen to-day the house is a total loss. Pictures still hang on remaining walls, and carpets cling like cerements to the floor. Much of the furniture was swept away. The beautiful garden is a perfect waste. The flood stripped the soil completely away, and what was yesterday the nursery of fruits and flowers is now an ugly expanse of rocks and bowlders, out of which occasionally crops the naked, twisted trunk of a fruit or shade tree. Just above Mr. Olney's house the bed of the river widens and spreads out into a broad, fertile interval. The whole territory shared the fate of the garden. The flood attained the height of twelve feet in its passage across the interval. Mr. Olney's loss is about fifteen thousand dollars.

ANOTHER RESERVOIR DESTROYED.

Passing from Cherry Valley, the district just spoken of, the flood hurried on through Smith's pond, a basin which served as a reservoir for Smith's woollen mills. It pushed over the dam that held the pond in abeyance, and immediatly there was no longer a pond. The waters of the pond become a portion of the flood. Smith's mill was just below the dam. It was a four-set mill, built of brick, and over one hundred feet long. The flood struck it abroadside and sent its fragments of machinery,

bricks, and timber, flying down the Cherry Valley Falls. The mill is to-day good for nothing. One end of it, fifteen feet long, is standing, and from it dangles the full length of a wool carder. Through the windows are to be seen other cards and looms, but no one would venture in to secure them. The front wall of the counting-room is also smashed in. Upon the floor stands the safe, and upon the wall is hanging a fishing-rod and basket. A chair still remains placed at the counting-room desk. It is thought that $150,000 will not replace the mill and dam. Two frame dwelling-houses next met their doom. It was only child's play for the flood to snatch them up and grind them together and against the bowlders of the falls. It is impossible to locate their foundation. They were owned by James Smith, and occupied by six families. They were valued at $5,000. The ruins of Wright Bottomly's woolen mill stand just opposite to the supposed sites of the Smith houses. It was a small mill, but was well stocked and equipped, and was probably worth twenty thousand dollars, including the dam which regulated its water supply. It is a sad-looking wreck. Just below Bottomly's mill is the Ashworth & Jones mill, the largest in the valley. Its two dams and raceways are gone, and also four pickers. The wheel-house is decapitated, and its boiler of 130-horse power was last seen floating like a feather on the waves. The mill was but partially exposed. One end only was taken, and $75,000 will cover the total loss. Albert W. Darling's woolen mill, next in order, escaped damage, being just out of reach of the flood. His dam was destroyed, however, and his raceway carried off, and other damage inflicted that will count up to nearly ten thousand dollars. J. A. Hunt, the next mill's owner, lost his dam, dye-house, and wheel-house, and says that $15,000 will not replace them. The dams and woolen mills of Benjamin James were just below. These dams were swept out completely, and a small shoddy mill met with a similar fate. The large mill was struck on the north-east corner, and the waters spared it further injury; but in the cellar fearful havoc was made, dye-stuffs, wools, trees, dirt, and machinery being mixed in dire and expensive confusion. Mr. James must lose about $100,000. Reaching James' lower mill, the stream had crossed the Boston and Albany Railroad for the first time. At a distance of a mile and a half from the dam, at the place of its crossing, it had expanded to a width of about four hundred feet, and, for that distance, had made a total wreck of the tracks, picking them up bodily and depositing them full twenty rods below. The tracks held together with wonderful tenacity. There was not a break in either of them. An empty coal shed 400 feet long is missing. It must have been a terrible torrent that swept over this place; but this morning at day break a single leap was sufficient to cross the brook.

DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD.

From Jamesville the course of the flood was through Stoneville and Leesville. A dam and a bridge were carried away at each place. A small house was swept off at Stoneville, and Albert Curtis' mill at Leesville was damaged to the extent of $25,000, the water cleaning out the entire lower portion and the store-house. From Leesville the valley winds round so that it leads the stream again across the Boston and Albany Railroad, about half a mile from the first crossing. At this point a stone arch bridge is carried away, and almost the entire track between here and Jamesville is wrecked, the stream having branched at Jamesville to follow the railroad. The damage at New-Worcester, which the flood next assaulted, amounts to about sixty thousand dollars, exclusive of the loss of a double arch stone bridge on the Boston and Albany Railroad and damage to the town highways.

SEVERAL TOWNS IN DANGER.

The scene at New-Worcester is the most interesting on the line of the flood. The bridge in the centre of the town is gone, and the stream has cut a new channel across the highway. The mills of Messrs. Marble & Curtis have been badly undermined, and the large dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Curtis has toppled over and is almost balanced on one corner of its base. The flood reached this place, which is about six miles from the starting point, soon after 9 o'clock. It would have come more rapidly but for the very serpentine character of the stream. It reached its height at about 10 o'clock, and fears were entertained that a large part of the village would be destroyed. The giving way of the stone bridge on the Boston and Albany Railroad just below, which had previously served as a dam, gave the water free vent. Otherwise, it is believed that the loss by the flood would have been increased several hundred thousand dollars.

The next scene of disaster is at South Worcester, where the waters spread in the low land, to the south of the Crompton carpet works, swept away the two bridges across the Aubara road, and filled up the cut to the east of the road with all sorts of ruins. Still further down the course of the flood, the waters spread out in the meadows to the west of the Millbury road, and just above Quinsigamond, depositing the remains of bridges, houses, &c., over a large tract of ground and completely tearing away the dam at the old South Worcester Wire Works. At Quinsigamond the only damage done was to the highway bridge leading to the wire works, the abutment stones of which are somewhat displaced. At Milbury there was great excitement last night. The water began to rise at 11 o'clock, and the Burling Mill bell was rung to warn families to remove themselves and goods from exposed situations. The damage was less than was anticipated. The roads were badly gullied, some houses were slightly undermined, and a portion of the Cordis Company's cotton house was carried away; but nearly all the structures which were regarded with apprehension were unharmed. The reservoir stream is a tributary of the Blackstone River, and about all of the flood of last night was discharged into it. It has swelled the river somewhat, but no fears are entertained along its banks.

HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS INJURED.

A considerable portion of the damage by the flood relates to the highways and highway bridges. Wherever the stream crossed a highway it made sad havoc. Fifty thousand dollars seems a small estimate of the loss by highway damage. As for the losses sustained by the railroads, there is great discrepancy of estimates. The Worcester and Nashua Road loses a wooden bridge at South Worcester, and thirty rods of its track is wrecked about a mile below, washed out by a branch of the flood which crossed over the country from Stoneville. Five thousand dollars will probably make this road whole. The Boston and Albany Company are heavier losers. Their loss has been estimated as high as $100,000, but that is probably too high a figure. Two stone bridges are gone, there is a wash-out at Jamesville 400 feet long, and the track is in disorder for nearly a mile this side of Jamesville. The work of repairing is pushed rapidly, and it is hoped to send a train through to-morrow.

THE WATER SUPPLY IN WORCESTER.

One of the most serious results of the disaster will be the cutting off of the water supply of Worcester. At present, by utilizing all the small reservoirs about the city, and by building a coffer-dam across the breach of the Lynde Brook dam, the supply of water will doubtless be sufficient, and in the event of a wet Summer it is probable that no inconvenience would be experienced for reason of a lack of water. But with ordinary hot, dry weather it is feared that there will be a great scarcity of water in the city.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY.

The question of responsibility for the disaster is not fully decided in the minds of the people. There is a large party which does not hesitate to throw the blame upon the Water Commissioners, charging, in the first place, that they should have repaired the leak, which has existed for a number of years, and, secondly, that but for the refusal to remove the flash-boards of the roll-way, the present misfortune might have been averted. There is also severe criticism of the officials for not ordering the cut to be made on the east side of the dam for the purpose of draining off the water gradually. It is alleged that if this cut had been made the damage would have been confined to a few thousand dollars. There seems to be no doubt that the Commissioners were fully convinced that the dam was strong and safe, and, backed by the opinions of experts in their views, they did not think it best to yield to the clamors of people whose judgment they did not consider of any weight. The question of the responsibility the city for the damage to the property of mill-owners and others promises to be a very vexatious one. Suits will probably be brought against the city to recover damages. The claim will be that the city did not exercise reasonable care, it being based upon statements of facts already given.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DAM.

The dam had been regarded with suspicion ever since the Mill River disaster. During the year 1874, Mr. J. B. Francis, an engineer of Lowell, Mass., was engaged to make a thorough inspection of the work. The only defect found in the dam by him was that the embankment was too low to inclose the amount of water contained in the reservoir, and he recommended that it be increased in height, at least three feet; that the side walls and wing pilings should be raised, in order to render it entirely safe; that a suitable arch should be placed in the gallery, as that omission rendered the dam weakest at the bottom, and that a permanent gauge should be attached to the lower part of the dam, in order to determine the extent of the leakage and the amount of water flowing from the spring. He considered that the channel from the roll-way, was liable to be washed out at any time, if the roll-way discharged its full capacity of water, because the paving was insufficient, and if the channel should be washed out, the destruction of the roll-way must inevitably follow. As to the embankment, he considered that the material employed in its construction was of excellent quality, and that it was well built and of ample thickness. The dam was originally constructed on Layside Brook, in the year 1863, during of Mayor Lincoln's administration. It was reconstructed during the Winter of 1870-1, under the supervision of the City Engineer, Mr. Phineas Ball, who increased its height by the addition of nineteen feet of material. The capacity of the reservoir formed by the dam was 663,330,000 gallons of water, and flash-boards were subsequently added to the embankment, which increased the amount of water thus confined to 775,572,000 gallons. The outlet and waste pipes were of cast iron and twenty-four inches in diameter, and were carried under the dam on a solid foundation of substantial masonry ten feet in thickness. The dam was faced with heavy mason-work, and additional strength was afforded to the structure by means of seven spile walls which were erected parallel to the face of the dam, the interstices being filled in with well-packed earth. The lower extremity of the embankment was protected from abrasion liable to be caused by the friction of the water, by a paving of cobble-stones closely laid, and apparently impervious to the water. At the foot of the dam was a waste gate thirty inches in diameter.

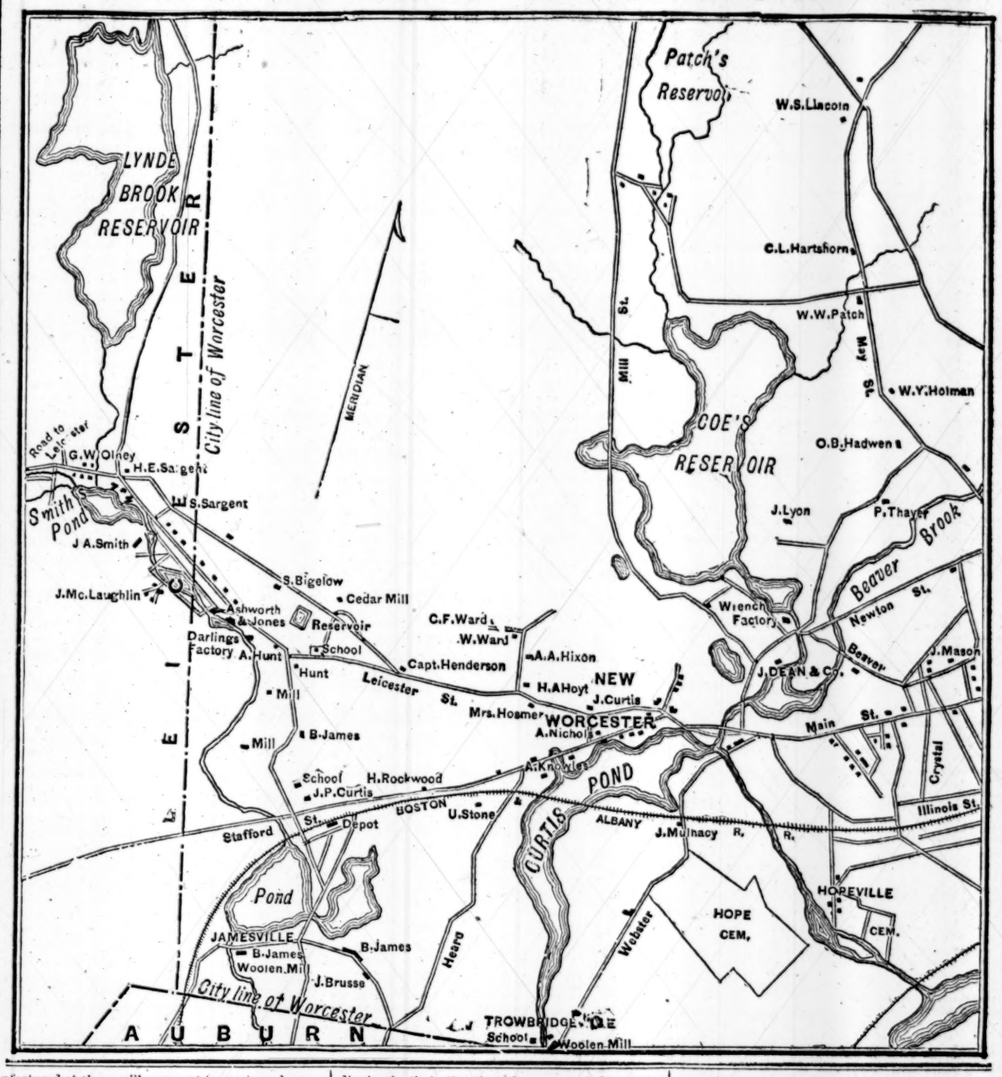
ITS DESTRUCTION ANTICIPATED.

A petition, signed by Messrs. G. W. Olney & Co. and other prominent mill-owners located below the junction of Lynde and Kettle Brooks, was presented to the Common Counell in September, 1874, requesting the adoption of the suggestions of Mr. Francis, as, in their opinion, the dam was dangerously unsafe. After the heavy rains last week the Water Department caused the addition of flash-boards twelve inches high, which raised the water twenty-two inches, and only increased the dangerous condition of the dam. The mill-owners at Leicester endeavored to induce the authorities at Worcester to remove them. No attention was at first paid to their request, but increased agitation resulted in the removal of the boards, and an attempt was made to raise the waste-gate. The deposit of the river had, however, accumulated to such an extent as to render it an impossibility to open the sluice, and shortly afterward the vast volume of water forced its way through the lower gate-house.

THE DAMAGE TO THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, March 31.—The following dispatch has been received at the head-quarters of the Boston and Albany Railroad this morning from their engineer: "I have just returned from the break. At the first double arch the piers are gone, but the abutments are left. There is a hole about sixty feet long at the next arch. The stone-works are half gone and ruined. The north half of the arch will be blown out. There is a hole 100 feet long and forty feet deep at the first crossing beyond the arch. Thence to Jamesville the track is ruined and the ballast gone. There are three-quarters of a mile of displaced iron. The Jamesville depot and freight-house are all right, but the arch and culvert are gone, leaving an opening of 300 feet long by 10 feet deep. The track referred to in the dispatch as ruined is about five miles west of Worcester, and shuts off all connection beyond that point by the main line. Local traffic between Boston and Worcester is not interrupted, but the Springfield, Albany, and New-York passengers are taken from Worcester to Winchendon and thence to Palmer by way of the Ware River Valley Railroad, where they connect again with the main track of the Boston and Albany Railroad. No through trains from New-York, Albany, or Springfield have come in since 5:40 yesterday, and the regular 5 o'clock and 8:30 New-York and Albany trains were not dispatched from Boston this morning. The 3 P. M. and 9 P. M. trains for New-York, Albany, and Springfield will be dispatched to-day and run via the Ware River route, involving a distance of forty-five extra miles to be traveled by reason of the break. The 5 P. M. train for Albany will be omitted to-day. The 9 P. M. train for Albany will take the same route as the 3 P. M. train. It is impossible to form any definite estimate of the damage sustained by the Boston and Albany corporation, and its road-bed cannot be repaired and the track put in working order until Monday at the very earliest. A large force of men are on the ground and are engaged in repairing the break.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER AND THE LYNDE BROOK RESERVOIR.



DISASTROUS LAND-SLIP.

THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT CAUB ON THE RHINE—A DIRE SURPRISE BY NIGHT—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on March 15 from Wiesbaden: "No doubt, to many of your readers who have made a trip up the Rhine, the small town of Caub, the historical spot where Marshal Blucher crossed the river on the 1st of January, 1814, is well known through its splendid scenery and the wine that grows there. For the last few years the people have noticed that part of one of the mountains—at the foot of which whole streets are situated—had moved about two feet downward forming vertical crevices of which the bottom could not be ascertained. The numerous petitions sent to the Government in Berlin, in which attention was drawn to the imminent danger, induced the authorities to erect a wall thirty feet thick about a hundred yards above the houses, in order to prevent the rocks from rolling down and crushing them. This wall was built six months ago, and since that time the miners, about thirty in number, working near the summit of the mountain for slates, were ordered to throw their rubbish down in the direction of the guardian wall, which accumulated in time to an enormous mass. Whatever reason the Government may have had for giving this order, it is certain the public will not be convinced of the propriety of the measure, the more so as the valley on the left side might have been purchased and used for heaping up the waste, whereby, at all events, no houses would have been endangered or lives lost. Last Friday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, the inhabitants were alarmed by the bells and the night watchmen, as well as by the cries of the people, that a portion of the mountain was rolling down, and everybody hastened to the place call the Kalkgrube, where a sight as horrible as ever mankind witnessed presented itself. In consequence of the heavy rain during the last few weeks, immense masses of slate suddenly gave way above and came down with tremendous force against the gurdian wall, which gave way with a terrible crash, together with the immense heap of waste slate that was piled up against it. In a few seconds afterward no fewer than eight houses with their twenty-seven sleeping inhabitants were entirely buried in the *débris*. Three persons who happened to be up and heard the peculiar noise in the back houses had just time to escape. The scene that followed is scarcely to be described—the screams of about two thousand men and women who surrounded the entrances of the only two narrow streets leading to the place of disaster, combined with the cries for help and expressions of fear that still greater accidents might every moment occur, were for some time deafening. Order prevailed at last, and the men set to work, although it was pitch dark, to release their buried friends and neighbors. On Saturday morning they heard sounds below, and digging in that direction they succeeded, after a hard struggle, in liberating a man, his wife, and her sister, from the ruins. The man, although seriously injured, may yet recover, the two women (with whom I have spoken,) are not hurt at all. Later on, the bodies of two men and four women, fearfully mutilated, one man decapitated, were got out, and more distant sounds were heard from underneath. During the night a messenger on horseback had to be sent to Bacharach, which lies about eight miles lower down the river, to telegraph for assistance; because Caub, although a railway station, has no night service, and therefore telegrams could only be issued from thence. In the morning a detachment of pioneers from Coblenz arrived, also the Government President, accompanied by two engineers from Wiesbaden. In the course of the day another express train brought more soldiers, who, however, were recalled shortly after, as the danger having endangered Coblenz and its neighborhood. As soon as the first military detachment made its appearance the citizens were driven away, and have since then been prevented from working. On Saturday night the thirty pioneers stopped work altogether by order of their officer. They had not done anything worth mentioning to relieve those who are perhaps living, and how the Government will answer for not allowing the miners who would willingly work day and night to assure themselves of the fate of their fellow-creatures, I do not know. On one of the remaining corner houses for some months past, by order of the Mayor, a board has been put up on which in large letters is written that the inhabitants have to pass the next street as quickly as possible, and yet the Government did not take steps to remove the people from their endangered homes. Two or three houses, which are still liable to be smashed every moment by some pieces of the threatening loose rocks, ought to have been pulled down immediately, whereby they would have gained considerable space to pursue the operations without any further hindrance. But up to this evening the Government is still considering whether to sacrifice two or three thousand pounds, the value of the houses, which, according to the universal opinion, will have to be done after all. The easy way in which the soldiers were working disgusted every feeling man who saw them, and, yesterday, as well as the day before, two or three hundred miners repeatedly offered their services, but were each time rejected by the officer in command; nay more, the latter seeing the threatening position the men adopted, gave orders to their men to direct their arms against the people. The situation was a very awful one, indeed, for only one of fensive word would have sufficed to cause a most fearful slaughter. I must confess I myself was disgusted at the slowness of the proceedings of the work, which is a disgrace to Government, and I should not be surprised at all if excesses take place, for the inhabitants are furious, as it is generally believed that some are still alive. On Monday morning a canary was taken out, which is as lively can be, although the cage was damaged. The roof of a stable was uncovered, where a horse and a cow were found dead, one horse and one cow alive. The poor creatures had eaten up pretty well all the straw and have been supplied with food and water through the opening above for the last two days. Yesterday one more dead body was brought forth, which leaves eighteen still to be got out, besides cattle. A peculiar incident is that a son of one of the unfortunate families was imprisoned the day before for a trifling matter and thus saved. About three hundred people who inhabited the houses adjoining the place of disaster have now been ordered to leave them, and obtain only with great difficulty a provisional home. The Emperor has sent £100, the Empress £25, for the relief of the sufferers, and everywhere collections are made. In the House of Deputies the member for this county has interpellated the Government on the subject, whereupon very animated debates ensued.

On Sunday night we had a severer storm than can be recollected for many a year past. Numerous roofs have been blown off the houses, two steeples in the country razed to the ground, besides hundreds of thousands of trees torn out by the very roots. Some of the villages situated close to the Rhine are entirely flooded, compelling all the inhabitants to seek shelter in the neighboring towns. A few chimneys here and there tell them where their homes lay. The Rhine is still rising."

THE LIMITS OF MUSICAL PERCEPTION.

This subject, says the *Academy*, is dealt with by Prof. Preyer, of Jena, in the first of a series of original papers on physiological subjects which are to be published under his editorial supervision. (*Physiologische Abhandlungen.* Herausgegeben von W. Preyer. Jena: 1876.) He has endeavered to fix the lowest and highest limits of pitch within which musical tones can be perceived by means of experimental methods of greater precision than any that have been hitherto employed for the purpose. The minimum limit for the normal ear was found to lie between sixteen and twenty-four single vibrations per second; the maximum limit reached 41,000; but many persons with average powers of hearing were found to be absolutely deaf to tones of 16,000, 12,000, and even fewer vibrations. The auther then proceeds to inquire into the power of discriminating relative pitch and of appreciating musical intervals. In the last section of the paper he treats of silence, defining it as a state of uniform minimum excitation of the auditory nerve-fibres, and joining issue with Fechner and others who deny its claim to be regarded as a positive form of sensation at all. Fechner distinguishes between the effect of absence of light upon the eye, and that of absence of sound upon the ear; black he regards as a sensation, silence as an absence of all sensation. Preyer points out, on the contrary, that the two cases are in every way analagous, and that the auditory organ never sinks, any more than the retina, below the zero of sensation. The pressure of the fluid contents of the labyrinth, and the flow of blood through the vessels, must give rise to sensations of which we are unconscious only because of their uniformity, their constancy, and their low degree of intensity. Silence, when the attention is concentrated on the sense of hearing, is found to vary in degree, just as the blackness of the visual field, when light is excluded from the eye, has been observed to vary. But the complete absence of sensation is obviously incapable of varying. Lastly, the parallel between the auditory sense and that of vision is borne out by a study of the entotic sensations which may be produced artificially, and which are closely analagous to well-known entoptical phenomena.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST TO BIRMINGHAM.

The Birmingham (England) *Daily Post* announces that by a trust created by the late William Dudley, jewelers' factor and merchant, of that town, £100,000 is to be applied in the manner directed to the following charitable purposes: First, the assistance of young tradesmen of Birmingham of good character but narrow means, by lending them out of the capital and income moderate sums of money at low interest, on approved security; secondly, the relief of aged and necessitous trades men of the town who should never have received parochial aid, by annual or other grants out of the income only; and thirdly, the distribution of any surplus income not required, in the opinion of the Trustees, for the purposes previously specified, among such of the medical charities of the borough as the Trustees should consider deserving of help. Mr. Dudley has also made small bequests of about one thousand pounds altogether, in favor of certain of the medical charities of the town.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INCENDIARISM AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

The village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, was the scene of a large fire early yesterday morning, resulting in the destruction of six frame buildings, estimated to be worth from $18,000 to $20,000. The alarm was first given about 1:30 o'clock, and immediately afterward flames were observed issuing from the roof of an unoccupied building, while a quantity of combustible materials had been collected and set on fire in a vacant narrow space between that building and the next one. The firemen rallied in full force, but, fearing a great conflagration, sent for assistance from Mount Vernon. The Fire Department of the latter place promptly responded. The buildings destroyed were situated on Main street, near Centre avenue. The first three buildings, consisting of the old Cadet Hall, used for meetings, balls, &c., were owned by Mr. Lukert, a butcher, who estimated them to be worth about twelve thousand dollars, and upon which there was insurance amounting to $7,000. One of the stores was occupied by Mrs. Baxter and her son for a dry goods store and dwelling. They succeeded in saving most of their stock in a damaged condition, upon which there was an insurance for $1,500. Besides the above, there were three frame stores and dwellings, the property of Rev. Father McLoughlin, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, estimated to be worth about six thousand dollars, and upon which there was $4,000 insurance in the Royal Canadian Company. The widow of Mr. William Phillips' shoe store, on the opposite side of the street, were nearly destroyed by the heat from the burning buildings, and the greatest alarm was felt lest all the frame buildings in the neighborhood should be consumed.

CONSTERNATION IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of the five-story tenement house No. 769 Seventh avenue, which is occupied by John F. Frankenmiller as a grocery store. The flames spread so rapidly and emitted such a dense smoke as to endanger the lives of the families living on the upper floors of the house. The police, aided by the firemen, however, succeeded in removing all the inmates in safety. The damage to the stock of the grocer in the basement is estimated at $25. The upper floors were occupied by the families of Mrs. Grady, James Steen, Van Den Henden, Mrs. Kearney, and Thomas Morgan, who sustain losses ranging from $700 to $100 each, and aggregating $1,500, on which there is no insurance. The building is owned by Charles Loughrein, of Throog's Neck, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

A fire was discovered Thursday morning in the large barns belonging to Adrian Onderdonk, at Flower Hill, North Hempstead, Long Island, next to the Willets property, destroyed only a short time ago. The flames extended rapidly to all the outbuildings on the east side of the road, which were soon consumed, together with most of their contents. This fire, like the previous one, was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It was thought that the perpetrators of these acts had all been secured when the Albertson family, (colored,) were arrested, but it seems that others of the same stripe are still at large.

The High School house at Pittsfield, Mass., formerly occupied by the Berkshire Medical College, was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is 15,000; insured for $6,000, half in the Springfield Fire and Marine, and half in the Ætna, of Hartford. Michael McDonald, the late janitor, has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

The extensive mills of John Foster & Son, manufacturers of doors, sashes, blinds, bedsteads, &c., at South Hope, Me., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is about twelve thousand dollars; no insurance.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day case No. 191, Charles E. Phillips, plaintiff in error, vs. McGehee, Snowden and Violet, on motion of Mr. F. J. Lippitt, was dismissed with costs under the 16th rule.

Case No. 192.—*William Buchanan, plaintiff in error, vs. Jerry B. Clarkson.*—This cause was argued by Mr. James Carr, of counsel for the plaintiff in error. The court declined to hear counsel for the defendant in error.

No. 193.—*The First National Bank of Charlotte, plaintiff in error, vs. The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. John Scott, Jr., of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. William F. Frick for the defendant in error.

No. 194.—*Harvey Ferry, appellant, vs. The Commercial Bank of Alabama.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. Harvey Ferry, appellant, no counsel appearing for the appellant.

No. 195.—*Jacob Magee and Henry Hall, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company.*—Passed.

No. 197 (substitute for 196.)—*Francis L. Harkey et al. appellants vs. W. C. Langley et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Samuel Lord, jr., of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. C. R. Miles for the appellees.

Adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

In the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 31st inst. we find the following statistics: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 20,800 tons, against 20,058 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 742 tons. The quantity for the year so far was 532,884 tons, against 487,981 tons for the same period last year—increase, 44,903 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was—anthracite, 167,335 tons; bituminous, 64,859 tons; total, 232,254 tons, against 150,676 tons anthracite and 59,016 tons bituminous—total, 209,692 tons—for the corresponding week last year. Increase of anthracite, 16,719 tons; increase of bituminous, 5,843 tons; total increase, 22,562 tons. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the year was—anthracite, 2,451,677 tons; bituminous, 639,342 tons; total, 3,091,019 tons, against 2,455,846 tons anthracite and 517,368 tons bituminous—total, 2,973,214 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 4,169 tons; increase of bituminous, 121,974 tons."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 31.

SENATE.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Petitions against the proposed changes in the Tariff laws were introduced by Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Conkling, of New-York, and Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a joint rule providing that the General Appropriation bills shall be confined to appropriations to conform to existing laws. He said he offered this resolution to correct vicious legislation, which had long been a source of complaint. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the Mississippi resolution as the unfinished business.

Mr. BRUCE, of Mississippi, said he had hoped that no occasion would occur to compel him to speak again. But silence at this time was a dereliction of duty. He desired to address himself to the importance of the pending resolution. In 1873 the Republicans carried Mississippi by 20,000 majority; last year the Democrats claimed to carry the State by 30,000, a reputed gain of 50,000. How came it that such a change was effected, and a class of officials elected who misrepresented the people? He admitted that, in a State like New-York, where the press was so potent and the telegraph and other facilities of intelligence were in such liberal use, changes nearly as marvelous sometimes take place. But in Mississippi it was different. It was sparsely populated in many places and did not possess so many privileges as many other States. The colored people represented nineteen-twentieths of the population, and were mostly Republican voters. Then why this change in the popular vote? In Yazoo County the Republicans carried the election in 1873 by a large majority, while last Fall only seven votes were cast for the Republican ticket, and he had been assured that some of them were cast by Democrats in derision, they asserting that the Republicans ought to have a little show. The evidence will show that in many parts of the State violence and intimidation were used, and what was known as the "White League" was to blame for much of this class of outrages. A notable feature of the outrages and violence was its application to colored citizens. The Emancipation proclamation gave 4,000,000 citizens to the country without homes or franchise. He gave statistics to show the thriftiness of the colored people and how they had improved the political privileges that had been bestowed upon them, and claimed that no charge could be brought against them for misuse of their rights. The State debt was less than half a million dollars, and the taxes were light. The judicial statistics show that there has been no abuse of privilege there. If they had misused the power entrusted to them there might be cause of complaint, but even then the remedy lies in the ballot, and not in the shot-gun, not in fraud and violence. The colored people, he said, were opposed to the "color line," but they must be protected and guaranteed in the enjoyment of all their privileges and rights. They ask such an investigation as will protect them in their rights, and enable them to pursue their avocations in a peaceful and quiet manner.

Mr. KEY, of Tennessee, was glad the late war was fought out and was over with. The South was not wholly to blame in the war. Slavery existed many years ago, and was protected by the Constitution. He spoke highly of the colored people and their fidelity to the whites during the war; and the people of his State were willing to protect them and aid them. The South was poor and weak, and wanted peace. It was time to forget that there was a South or a North. The war was over, and the conquerors had a right to enjoy the results of their victory. He was willing to admit that the terms granted by the victors were much more liberal and magnanimous than he had expected. He was anxious to have the South acquiesce in the result and accept the situation. Could the North, he asked, bear with them and help them to overcome their past difficulties, and make this a land of peace and prosperity? He should vote for the resolution, even though he should be the only member of his party to do so. If this state of affairs existed the parties ought to be punished, and he did not want to have it said that he was in favor of protecting them. But he did not think the reports were true; yet he was willing to have the subject investigated. The speech throughout was highly conciliatory and dispassionate.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, reviewed the decision of the Supreme Court of last Monday, and claimed it did not admit of the construction placed upon it by the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard.) He did not agree with that decision, although he was not prepared to speak fully upon it from the slight examination he had been able to give it. He had great faith in the ability of the Judges of that court. He further reviewed the remarks of Mr. Bayard, from which he dissented.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, opposed the Mississippi resolution. He moved to amend the preamble as follows: "Whereas, It is alleged that the election in Mississippi in 1875 for members of Congress and State officers and members of the Legislature, was characterized by great frauds," &c. He moved to strike out the words "State officers and members of the Legislature." He opposed the power of the Senate to pass such a committee, and devoted his argument mainly to the constitutionality of such power. He knew but little about the alleged outrages in Mississippi, but so far as his knowledge extended he did not believe any such irregularities existed. He claimed that the object of the proposed investigation was to manufacture political capital for the coming November election. The Senate, he said, had no power to raise any such committee. The Senate had no power, constitutional or otherwise, to inquire into the election in Mississippi. The Senate had no power to undertake that.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said that when the right of suffrage had been conferred upon an individual he ought to have that right guaranteed to him and should be protected in the right. The Senator from North Carolina, he said, had objected to that, and said the Supreme Court had so decided, but he begged to differ from the Senator. That question had never yet come before that tribunal. He claimed that in this country of all others the voter should be protected in his right to vote, and Congress had the power to protect him and to pass this resolution and raise this committee for this purpose.

The subject was further discussed by Mr. Frelinghuysen in favor of it, and Messrs. Kernan, Thurman, and Saulsbury in opposition to it. The question was taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Christiancy as a substitute, and it was passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 19 nays.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Merrimon to the preamble, to strike out the words "State officers and members of the Legislature," and it was lost by a vote of 16 yeas to 29 nays.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 19.

THE OLD JAIL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented a bill, which, he said, it was necessary for the Senate to act upon to-day, to suspend the sale of the jail in Judiciary square, in Washington City. When the new jail was built it was supposed that it was amply capacious for all uses of the District, and the old jail was ordered to be sold next Tuesday, the 4th. But only 272 cells were prepared in that jail, and they already had 289 prisoners there, and this bill was necessary to stop the sale of the old jail. Passed.

The Senate then, at 6 o'clock P. M., adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a memorial from women citizens of the United States, asking for a form of government in the District of Columbia that will secure to women citizens the right to vote. He asked as a matter of grace and favor that the memorial should be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that it was one hundred years to-day since the wife of John Adams, a member of the Continental Congress, wrote to him to secure in the organization of the Government the interests and rights of women. The desire to present this memorial and have it noted in this way was the centennial anniversary of almost the first presentation of such a proposition in this country.

The memorial was received, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed in the *Record*.

THE MALT LIQUOR TAX.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to define the tax on fermented or malt liquors. It provides that nothing contained in section 3,337 of the Revised Statutes shall be construed to authorize the assessment on the quantity of material used for the purpose of producing fermented or malt liquors, and that the quantity of material used shall not be evidence for the purpose of taxation, but that a tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquor shall be paid as provided in that section, and not otherwise. Provided that this act shall not apply to cases of fraud. After some discussion the bill was passed.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Senate bill declaring the 14th of April next a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to allow officials to witness the unveiling of a statue to Abraham Lincoln, was taken up and passed.

THE SILVER-CURRENCY BILL.

The House then, at 2:35 P. M., proceeded to vote on the bill appropriating $163,000, for a deficiency in the Treasury Printing Bureau, and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as amended by the motion of Mr. WELLS, of Ohio, prohibiting the increase of the interest-bearing debt for the purchase of silver, and yet directing the purchase of silver bullion for the purpose of coinage. The amendment was rejected by 68 to 77, without the yeas and nays.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived. The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Bagby, G. A. Bagley, J. H. Bagley, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banks, Bell, Blair, Blount, Bradley, Burchard of Illinois, Burleigh, Cannon, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clymer, Cochrane, Conger, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Denison, Douglas, Durand, Eames, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gibson, Goode, Hunter, Hale, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Harrison, Hathorn, Hendee, Henderson, Hewitt of Alabama, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hyman, Jenks, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, Lapham, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Lynch, Lynde, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, Meade, Miller, Mills, Monroe, Morey, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, O'Neill, Page, Phelps, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Rogers of New-Jersey, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Singleton, Sinnickson, Smalls, Strait, Terry, Thornburgh, Thomas, Thornton, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Turney, Waldron, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walls, Wells of Massachusetts, Wells of Mississippi, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Wigginton, Wike, Willard, Williams of New-York, A. S. Williams of Michigan, W. R. Williams of Michigan, Wilshire, Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pennsylvania, Woodburn, Yeates—122.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Baker of Indiana, Banning, Bell, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Beverly of Kentucky, Brown of Kansas, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Cason, Cate, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Cook, Crapo, Davis, Deboit, Dibrell, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Evans, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goodin, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Hartsell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hereford, Hewitt of New-York, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Jones of Kentucky, Landers of Indiana, Lord, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Money, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Packer, Phillips of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Poppleton, Powell, Rea, John Reilly, James Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Robinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Scofre, Sheakley, Simonton, Sparks, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Tarbox, Thompson, Thorington, Van Vorhes, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Wallace of Virginia, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Whitehouse, Williams of Indiana, Wilshire of Alabama, Willie, Woodworth, Young—120.

THE SILVER BILL AS PASSED.

The following is the text of the bill:

That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We need rapid transit in our City. It can be effected at a proper cost in a manner which will well serve public interests, and destroy no private interests. No property should be taken from any citizen without due compensation. I cannot see why the road may not be built through the blocks, and the necessary property for the same be taken by a railroad corporation without compensation, as well as to be built on the streets, and thus deprive the property-owner of his property by destroying it. If it is right to take a part it is right to take the whole, and yet, with all the corruption of the present day, no one admits the right to build a road through the blocks and through the property without compensation. Why, then, should the right be conceded to take away the use of a thoroughfare—the right to ingress and egress to property—the light and ventilation of the streets, which absolutely destroys the property, without compensation. A livery-stable keeper has, say, a hundred carriages. These carriages will convey 400 people more rapidly and comfortably to and from their homes and their places of business than cars or stages. Now, if private interests must be sacrificed to public, then why should not 400 people be accommodated every day at the expense of one livery-stable keeper? Why should not such 400 citizens seize the carriages and oblige the proprietor to convey them up and down town at stage fares? It is the accommodation of 400 against one, and if it is not right to confiscate a man's carriages to the public good, why is it right to confiscate his buildings? To say that the building of a railroad and inclosing of a street as narrow as Pearl street is not destruction to such property is an absurdity.

A railroad cannot be built on such narrow streets without completely covering such streets, and the many objections urged by Pearl street property-owners, at their meeting at the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade rooms on the 20th inst., must appeal to the good sense of all honest citizens. It is said that to purchase the right of way throu h the blocks would cost so much money that no corporation would undertake it. It is conceded by all that a rapid-transit road would be of almost inestimable value to the stockholders, and there is no doubt that a properly built and equipped road would pay dividends on almost any amount, and yet the corporation who have obtained this most valuable franchise are unwilling to pay anything for the benefits which they are to receive, but must needs obtain their right of way through the streets at no expense to themselves.

When capitalists find the people are not to be humbugged into giving them the streets, they will buy the right of way, for New-York is bound to have rapid transit.

Let the railroad company buy their way. "Those who dance must pay the fiddler." It is the duty of legislators to protect us in our property rights, not deprive us of them, as they have done by granting the use of our streets. One might like a larger house than he possesses, but we do not as a people admit his right to take it by force from his neighbor. This is "Communism," and if we are to allow corporations who, by corruption and bribery, get charters from our Legislature on the plea of "public necessity," to seize our property, then we shall soon see the time when mob-law will permit the strong to seize the houses and the property of the weak, and the "red flag" will be flaunted in our streets, and "Communism" reign supreme.

If any citizen saw a mob sacking his neighbor's house, he would feel that alarm which good citizens have before this felt in our City, for he would not know when it might please the fancy of such mob to sack his own. But now, blinded by the cry of "public need," many honest and right-thinking men stand quietly by and see a great corporation seize the parks and streets, and confiscate and destroy his neighbor's property, never thinking that the same law which permits such destruction to his neighbor, will ere long, at the sweet will of the railroad corporators, mete out a like destruction to his own property.

In behalf of those whom I represent, I appeal to all good citizens to protest against this most iniquitous taking away of private rights. It is high time that for our own protection we began to consider the justice and expediency of protecting our neighbors. "Love thy neighbor as thyself" is good religion. The practice of it may be good policy, especially in these days when corruption flourishes in the highest places of our Government. We are too much inclined to live on the principle, "After me, the deluge." PEARL STREET.

THE REVIVALISTS AND MODERN SKEPTICISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to thank you, in the name of the Christian public of this City, for your manly and hearty vindication of Mr. Moody in your issue of this date, under the caption, "The Revivalists and Modern Skepticism." It is, I think, a fact generally conceded, that the opposition to Mr. Moody comes from those who have no personal knowledge of the details of his work, and who, without investigation, condemn the whole movement, and pursue in reference to it such an illogical and unthinking course as they would be ashamed to adopt in reference to any other topic which engages popular attention. Your article covers exhaustively the whole ground, and cannot fail to reach convincingly a large number of your readers, whose intellectuality is of such a high order that the violation of the rules of grammar destroys the force of truth in their minds, and who limit the extent of possible good by the polish which may be given to the utterance of the truth by him who speaks it. Surely, above and beyond the instrumentality employed in the statement of great truths, rises the truth itself; and would it not be well for those who are inclined to criticise the work in question, to look to the results and see if in these there cannot be found cause for rejoicing so abundant that the means by which they are brought about shall be "highly esteemed for their works' sake?" Happily, the number of fault-finders is limited in comparison with the great host of Christian hearts which have been warmed into new life by Mr. Moody's earnest and forcible appeals, and who are satisfied that eternity alone will reveal, in its fullest extent, the magnitude of the work accomplished.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE AND A REMEDY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thieves and young drunkards, who make up no small part of the army of tramps, are a menace to the peace and property of the communities invaded by the tramping army. Any reasonable examination and discriminating rebuke of vagrants and tramps will help to separate the few who are really seeking employment in such hopeless ways, while all vagabonds may be reprimanded. In one of the Westchester towns bordering on Putnam County all tramps and able-bodied applicants for "out-door relief" since November last have been treated to the "labor test" as the first condition on which the bread of charity shall be given or the houseless beggar shall be lodged by the Poor-law officers. The method and results are given briefly as follows by one of the Poor-law officers:

The Town Board of Auditors made a contract with the Police Department of the village corporation for a large room in which tramps and vagrants might be lodged and fed whenever the official ticket for such purpose is presented. The room has space for lodging twenty-five persons on plank beds. The tramp, being in charge of the Police, is placed in the tramps' hall, and is shown that his food and lodging will be given only in exchange for the two or three hours' work which he must give in breaking stone for roadways. If he remains over night the required labor is performed before breakfast. The officials furnish the blocks of stone, removed from public highways, delivered in a yard close to the "tramps' room." The tramps are marched out in the morning to this yard, and required to break stone two or more hours. They break about two bushels, and, the stone being hard, is suitable for making good roads.

This arrangement has proved a success in every way. The 744 tramps who have been fed and lodged have worked for what they have received. Besides this, a few women and children have been fed and lodged and several persons have been kept over Sunday. The expenses to the town for the care, lodging, and food for tramps amount to $174 26, the broken stone to show for this already amounts to 2,976 bushels. In years before the labor system was adopted the cost of feeding and lodging the tramp varied from $400 to $890.

The resident applicants for aid, where the male members of the family are in any sense able-bodied, have accepted the labor test as follows: The Town Auditing Board and the Overseer of the Poor usually give tickets for supplies to families applying for help, and never received any benefit. That has been changed to the following system: Every man who applies for help has to go to the stone-yard and break stone, and for this he receives for every bushel broken five cents; his day's work at night is counted up and an order given for such supplies as he may need for himself and family, no money being paid. The following is the account current of this work up to the 16th of December: Stone broken, 9,033 bushels, at five cents, $451 65. The average day's work of the able-bodied out-door pauper has been twenty-five bushels, or the earning of $1 25 per day.

The cost of this out-door relief to the resident poor has in previous years been nearly twice the amount expended and thus reimbursed by voluntary labor this year. The first effect of this new system has been to diminish the number of applicants, and the second effect is witnessed in teaching many able-bodied loungers that hard work is honorable, and will prevent pauperism, while the bread of idleness is hunger and shame. Thus in a rural town, where its thriving village and chief highways had become the rendezvous of vicious tramps, and not a few of the resident out-door poor were breeding pauperism and crime, the town authority is successfully brought into operation to repress these evils without violating any obligation of charity. But while this border town has been reducing its expenses for the care of vagrants, the villages of Putnam County and of the eastern towns of Westchester have undoubtedly found their own burden of tramps and itinerant thieves increased. The fact is obvious that the State should provide by law and by very effective methods that such measures of local protection from, and correction of, vagabondage should be faithfully administered in every county, village, and city, and that the official examination and judicial treatment of vicious tramps shall be made to repress crime and prevent pauperism. M. D.

A CARD FROM WILLIAM A. DARLING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid all the cruel and merciless accusations to which I have been subjected, growing out of my connection with the Third Avenue Savings Bank, in which I have been singled out of some forty gentlemen who have, at various times within a long period of years, been associated with me as Trustees, as the special object of attack, I have preferred to endure and suffer in silence until I could feel that the public mind was in a condition to give a calm and candid consideration of the circumstances in the case. My connection with the bank commenced in its early history as a Trustee. During a portion of the year 1865 and most of the years 1866-7, I could not give much attention to the affairs of the bank by reason of my absence in Washington as a Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and confinement to my house by serious illness. During the latter year (1867) the loans were made on Atlantic Mail Steam-ship stock. These loans were made without my knowledge or participation. I never owned a share of the stock, nor did any other person own any for me; nor had I any interest in or knowledge of the business of the company, I had no interest in any manner, form, or shape in the making of these loans, nor did I derive any advantage directly or indirectly therefrom, nor had I any personal or business relations with the persons to whom they were made. I was dissatisfied with the making of loans of this character, and did what I could by resolution in the Board of Trustees and otherwise to call them in; and I was no more responsible for the continuation of the loans than any of the gentlemen associated with me as Trustees, and who were assured from all the information they could obtain and from the current market reports that they were adequate security for such loans, and that it was within their lawful power to make them.

In January, 1868, I was appointed Auditor of the bank, at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and received for such salary the sum of $3,500 in all for services covering a period of three years. No other sum or sums of money or other compensation whatever was paid to me or to any other person for my benefit or use during my connection of over fifteen years with said bank; and on the examination in the proceedings against me the principal witness for the prosecution testified that there was not the slightest evidence upon the books of the bank that any of the funds had been appropriated by me; and I defy any one to show to the contrary in any suit that may be brought to prove that I have any funds belonging to said bank, or that the depositors have lost a single dollar by reason of any personal use of its funds by me.

In January, 1871, I was elected Secretary pro tem. for the purpose of signing checks to fill an interregnum between the death of one Secretary and the election of his successor, which took place on the 11th of March, 1871. During this time the annual report was prepared by the Actuary of the bank, who was the managing man and kept the principal books of account from which said report was made. I signed the report under date of March 14, the new Secretary (elected on the 11th) not having qualified at that time, in the belief that it showed the condition of the bank as represented by the books, and free from any intention on my part to deceive the Bank Department or the depositors. The run upon the bank which followed the Atlantic Mail disaster was unnecessary, as was shown by a subsequent examination into the condition of the bank, instituted by Mr. Schuyler, the then Bank Superintendent, which resulted in his addressing a letter to the President of the bank, in 1869, in which he certified to the solvency of the institution, and that it was, in his opinion, entitled to the confidence of the community. The final run, which took place in 1872, and which has, as events have transpired, proved the ruin of the bank, was brought about by internal dissensions and discords among the Trustees and causes beyond their control. This run was sustained for a period of nearly seven weeks, during which the bank met every demand to the extent of nearly four million dollars in cash. My opinion was that the bank at this time should have availed itself of its privilege requiring notice from its depositors, and which would in my judgment have averted the calamity that subsequently followed; but other counsels prevailed, and the Bank Superintendent was desirous that the bank should make every effort to sustain itself and overcome the run, in the confident belief that the exhibition of such strength would establish the confidence of the community, and that the restoration of its deposits would thereby be insured. The exhaustion and depletion incident to the rapid conversion of its securities was provided for by the bond of a number of the Trustees, to which I contributed to the extent of $15,000, to make up any deficiency that might be found to exist after an examination by the Bank Superintendent, and the bank was continued in the belief that time would repair its misfortunes, and that depositors would be saved from any ultimate loss. The subsequent financial crisis and shrinkage of values, in spite of the best efforts of the Trustees and the absence of returning deposits and confidence, finally culminated in the failure of the bank some time after my connection with it had ceased; and up to this time, through all the difficulties of the bank, I adhered to its fortunes in the interest of the depositors, giving what time I could spare, laboring faithfully with my associate Trustees to that end, and making voluntary contributions of money from time to time.

It will thus be seen that I have neither robbed, cheated, nor swindled the depositors, and that my whole conduct was unselfish, disinterested, and free from any attempt or act to enrich myself at their expense, and I rest in the consciousness that I have done no intentional wrong, with the full belief that I am entitled to the confidence and sympathy of every fair-minded man. I append hereto a letter from Judge Westbrook to one of my counsel, which will correct any false impression derived from the incorrect reports of his remarks on the proceedings before him.

WILLIAM A. DARLING.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

[COPY.]

ALBANY, March 23, 1876.

A. J. Dittenhoefer, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: No correct report of my remarks in New-York upon the habeas corpus in the case of William A. Darling could reflect upon him. I certainly am not aware that he has done anything wrong in connection with the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and did not impute anything criminal or wrong to him. I did say, however, that from my knowledge, acquired in the course of judicial proceedings, the bank had been grossly mismanaged, and I also with equal distinctness said that I did not mean to charge Darling with such mismanagement, as I had not investigated the question as to him. Yours, T. R. WESTBROOK.

REFORM THE CORONERS' FEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature should give attention to the Board of Coroners of this City and reduce the fees to what they were in 1867, making a saving of $30,000 a year at least to the City. That would be reform in good earnest. It is strange no action has been taken in the matter before this. Not a member of the Board of Coroners to-day could make $5,000 a year outside, while as Coroners they make at least $14,000 a year and pickings.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 26, 1876. CITIZEN.

AN ERROR CORRECTED—THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper yesterday which is so mistaken in its statements and is calculated to do so much harm to the Mount Vernon Association that I feel bound to inform you that the moneys now being collected throughout this State are with the sanction of Mr. Berghmans, Regent of the original Mount Vernon Association, for which Edward Everett so nobly worked. T.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is to be hoped that the people of the State of New-York will realize what the new Capitol Commissioners propose to do before they have time to make new contracts, as it is hardly possible that public opinion, when the case is understood, will allow the altered plans to be carried out. The writer has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Fuller, the former architect, or with Messrs. Eidlitz, Richardson, and Olmstead, the present architects; but, thanks to the *American Architect and Building News*, the altered elevations have been made public. In the design now adopted two stories of the exterior are left as they were originally designed, with some of the ornamentation omitted. These two stories are in rather a severe sort of Renaissance style, somewhat similar to Stewart's marble store on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street. Upon these two stories, it will hardly be credited, are now to be placed two other stories in the round-arched style of Mayence Cathedral, or in the German Romanesque style. The four corner pavilions of the original plan are converted into square towers and surmounted with steep slate roofs. From the centre of the building is to spring a dome in the same round-arched German style. No architect has ever before attempted such a combination of tower and dome, to say nothing of cutting a building in two parts horizontally, with totally different and incongruous styles of architecture.

The interior arrangements may be as bad as the new Commissioners claim, but this exterior design has nothing whatever to do with the interior plan. It is simply the taste of the new architects. The protests of Messrs. Upjohn and Hunt, as citizens of New-York, against the new plan, have been published. Will not the City press, which represents those who will have to pay—as THE TIMES of the 24th states—fifty cents on the dollar of the cost, take up the subject before it is too late? R. T. A.

A NOBLE WOMAN'S GIFT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an offset to the odium cast upon our sex by the recent painful developments at Washington, comes the announcement of Mrs. William H. Osborne's timely act of munificence. Bravely and nobly does she come to the rescue, and diverts the mind from the sad contemplation of the weak and unworthy side of our nature to that which is pure, and true, and elevating. In the name, and for the name of woman, we thank her for this "good deed," which, in a world of desperate naughtiness, shines with unusual lustre. In the name of our common humanity, we thank her for the privilege of witnessing a benificence which is to emancipate the way-worn, sad, and feeble sufferer, and give him—what indeed it will seem to him to be—a fore-taste of Paradise! Truly may we feel assured that a full fruition will be hers, of the blessed recompense conferred upon those to whom it can be said, "Inasmuch as ye have done this!" M. A.

SUNDAY, March 26, 1876.

"THE COLORED RACE IN GEORGIA."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption you publish a letter, signed "J. B. Carnes, Atlanta, Ga." He says the statements made by me before the New-York Methodist Preachers' Meeting—and fairly reported in THE TIMES—"are scandalous falsehoods," which he must deny. He endeavors to give weight and character to his denial by adding: "I have ever looked upon Mr. Lee as a true, honest, faithful Christian; but since I have seen this address my good opinions have gone through a great change." Further on he says: "I regret to see *my old friend*, Mr. Lee, give such reports to the world." The italics are mine. If I ever met or knew J. B. Carnes, of Atlanta, Ga., the fact is entirely obliterated from my memory, and that my memory is not very defective is well known to all who know me. But this man says further: "If Mr. Lee was ever in Gen. Sherman's Army it was after the war was over; for the writer was with him during the war in a good place to keep out of the way of bullets." This is a more astonishing statement to me than Mr. J. B. Carnes' statement of "old friendship." Does this (mythical?) J. B. Carnes suppose that the records of the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, are destroyed? These show that I was enrolled as a soldier Aug. 12, 1862, passing in the line of promotion for meritorious conduct to Lieutenant after our engagements before Jackson, Miss., Champion Hill, Big Black, and siege of Vicksburg; promoted to Captain for meritorious conduct at Iron Hill, Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Ringgold, and Dalton, Ga., and mustered out at close of war, July 8, 1865. I name these simple facts, easily proved by official records, to show the value of J. B. Carnes' denial of my statements concerning the condition of our colored people in very many places in Georgia and the South. I did not hesitate to give names and places. Mr. Carnes says that he is "a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is my friend Lee." He may be a Republican, but, if so, not one who has come to the front in the conflict for equal rights to the freemen and freedmen of the South. As to his membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he does not hold it in Atlanta. He is unknown to our Methodism. He may be a Republican member of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," a church whose immense political influence in the South, if given as strongly and heartily to the cause of union, nationality, and fraternity as to the Confederacy and its effete institution, would secure peace and good-will speedily. Mr. Carnes' denial of my statements before our New-York Preachers' Meeting, and his professed knowledge as an army chum, together with his quasi "old friendship" and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, (not "M. E. Church South,") are all of a piece and false. If he is the man I suspect, as an ally in the reportorial corps of the *Atlanta Constitution*, he would be expelled instanter from the M. E. Church for drunkenness. My reasons for this surmise are based upon the fact that the *Atlanta Constitution* pronounces my statements "slanderous lies." But such words applied by that paper to our work and our workmen in Georgia are not new, or strange, or true. I have before given the *Constitution* opportunity to go with me to the scenes of outrage and verify facts of wrong and oppression, and Kukluxing, reported for the Northern press by others — unknown to me — and said reports charged by the *Constitution* to me; but that paper has simply added more bitter words of personal abuse, without ever thinking to do me justice in publishing my denial or verifying the fact of the outrage to which their attention had been called. Let me add that as a Southern man by birth and education I know well the field in which I have labored as a Christian minister for nearly eight years among both races of people. I have witnessed with rejoicing the gradual change of sentiment among a large class of Southern people toward those who labor as ministers and teachers among the freedmen. I know the work done in the past under privation, proscription, and hate. I see the promised reconciliation of master and slave; of North and South; of "Radical" and "Rebel" in the near future. But with it all certain lamentable facts are well known to the intelligent North and to thousands of toilers in the South. Until chivalrous Georgians cease defending the atrocities of Andersonville, and applauding the public speeches of Gen. "Bob" Toombs, who boasted so recently of his "intimidation and bribery of the negro—the beasts"—the thoughtful student of "the situation" will rightly judge that equal rights are not yet secured to all American citizens. The simple facts concerning public opinion toward the freedmen; their poverty, peonage, and suffering because of unjust dealings on the part of scores and hundreds who employ them; their own unrest and emigration by thousands because of those wrongs, and their utter helplessness, in hundreds of instances, before the law, are all well attested. Better prove Toombs' statements untrue than simply declare my mild words are false.

JAMES W. LEE,
Presiding Elder Atlanta District, M. E. Church.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of yesterday states that Mr. Hamlin has made his long-delayed report on Post Offices and Post Roads at last, but if he expects that the bill, as reported, will be satisfactory, he must be ignorant indeed of the temper of the community on this important matter.

When, at the close of the session last year, Mr. Hamlin slipped in the bill doubling the rate on third-class matter, he claimed—after a storm was raised about his head—that it was not so intended. How does he reconcile that statement with his present bill, which is, from its grading of rates by distance, even more objectionable? For Mr. Hamlin to say that he was not aware that he intended to double the rates, in his bill of last year, is about as easy to believe as if he made the assertion that he was not aware of the existence of express companies.

A case which Mr. Hamlin and his committee never tire of quoting, for the necessity of doubling the rates when the distance to be traveled is over one thousand miles, is that of a harness-maker in Boston sending 400 pounds of harness by mail to Arizona, which the Post Office Department found itself bound to deliver at immense loss. Granted such to have been the fact, if there were no other means by which this hardy pioneer could transport his harness—and in all probability there was not—surely the Government of the country he was sacrificing himself to develop could well afford to lend him a helping hand.

But there is another phase of this question which seems not to be generally understood. By an International Postal Treaty between the United States and Canada, third-class matter is sent from Canada at the rate of one cent for four ounces, or four cents per pound, to any part of the United States, while no third-class matter can be sent from the United States to Canada, of more weight than eight ounces, for less than ten cents.

Now, the result of this treaty, which without explanation looks like the act of a lunatic, is that it allows the Canadian merchant to offer to deliver any goods mailable as third-class matter at twelve cents per pound, lower than can be done by the American merchant. The consequence is, to protect themselves some are already forming agencies in Canada to have goods mailed from there to their customers in the United States. One enterprising firm in Detroit, Mich., had this season 100,000 catalogues mailed in Canada; their catalogues weighed seven ounces, and were mailed in Canada for two cents each, or $2,000 for all. If they had been mailed in Detroit it would have cost $7,000, so the firm netted $5,000 by the use of their Canadian agency. The United States Post Office Department, however, obligingly delived these twenty-five tons of mail matter for nothing, as all, or nearly all, was destined for the United States. Now, this is only an isolated case. No doubt there are hundreds of others who have resorted to the same plan of not only mailing circulars, but goods, in Canada, to their customers in the States, all of which, according to treaty, must be delivered by the United States for nothing. And yet Mr. Hamlin and his associate committee claim that the high rates on third-class matter must be continued to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining. D.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

OBJECTIONS TO THE POLICE GRADING BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator Booth, in relation to the Police force of this City has a tendency to demoralize the force more than all other bills combined that have ever been introduced on this subject. Patrolmen receive monthly pay for the time employed on duty. All others (except roundsmen) receive yearly salaries, sick or well, no lost time, no deduction from yearly pay. To increase the salaries of the officers, with no deductions for time of sickness or absence from duty, while at the same time to cut down the monthly pay of the patrolmen, and a loss of half time while sick, and all pay when absent from duty, seems to me to be unjust, uncalled for, and ungenerous. It is making the Legislature say this much: The officers have done their duty faithfully and well; we will increase their salaries, giving them even more than they could have the face to ask; while at the same time you patrolmen have not done your duty; you have shirked the duty that has been imposed upon you, so we (the Legislature) will cut off a good part of your monthly stipend. Instead of uniting the force and holding officers and men together as a band of brothers, it seems to be a plan to have a system of "caste" introduced into the working of the department. If Senator Booth, the Legislature, or any one else, wishes to pay the officers more salary, pray do so; but at the same time please do let the pay of the patrolman alone—we do not ask for an increase of pay, but simply to be let alone to do our duty faithfully. If it is desirable to have an increase of the force, pray take some other mode of increasing it than cutting down our pay; but if it is necessary that in order to have the increase we must have our monthly pay cut down, by what right do you increase the pay of all others in the department? Why not reduce all, every one, in proportion? There might seem to be some justice in this plan, but none according to Senator Booth's bill. JUSTICE.

APRIL PHILOSOPHERS.

A WEEK-DAY SERMON FROM REV. JOHN HALL.

Rev. Dr. John Hall is not only a popular preacher, but also a popular writer. His regular contributions to the New-York *Ledger* are always readable. The following article on "April Philosophers" is a fair specimen of his off-hand productions:

This issue bears date first April. A timely article is always possessed of at least one merit. We recognize the prejudice with which that common noun is regarded which custom, from Hindostan to San Francisco, and from early ages till our own, has connected with the first of April. No one is conciliated by being called a fool. And no one is in the way of being instructed, if not in some degree conciliated. We aim to instruct. We discard the obnoxious word. We write to, and of, April philosophers.

Are there any of you, ladies, receiving attentions from loafers, sots, and idle dependants on the bounty of others, who make violent love to you, declare that they want nothing to steady them and convert them into self-respecting, sober, industrious, and prosperous men but the light of your eyes, the sunshine of your presence, and all the rest; who tell you that you hold in your fair hands the key of their destiny, that with you as their wives, idols, treasures, &c., (fill in at will,) they will turn a sharp corner at noon of their wedding day—the leopard will change his spots, the Ethiopian his skin—and become all that a wife could desire? Are you believing them, ladies? Do you mean to have them and await the transformation? We raise our hats to you, ladies, as the foremost among April philosophers.

Gentlemen, are you sending flowers, notes, and neat little gifts to young ladies, who can dress, flirt, make a figure at a party, and do nothing else, and expecting when they have taken the talisman of your rings and your honored names, they will at once become capable, efficient, prudent, wisely-managing matrons, content on a slender income, and glad of the modest retirement of your simple home? In the faith of this, are you offering to them your handsome selves? Gentlemen, we salute you, and award you a high place among the April philosophers.

Do you expect, ladies and gentlemen, that you can begin life poor, accept incomes of which you spend the double, make up the balance by subterranean methods, be free and easy, choose your society, play an independent part, carry quiet hearts in your bosoms, and evade investigation, disturbance, and discovery? Do you suppose you can construct happy homes, train up virtuous children, promote the welfare of your fellow-citizens, and further the greatness of the Republic on this plan? If you do, we hail you as eminent among the philosophers of this vernal month.

And you, Mr. Bond Holder, (P. O. Box .0001,) whose daily cares and nightly dreams are of profitable investments and "nice things in stocks," do you expect that the Big Tree Land Company is going to pay you eighteen per cent. per annum in gold, guaranteed; and that Messrs. Tryem and Striphim, for pure disinterested love of you, are urging you to invest in the same, satisfied that they can honestly make, and will faithfully pay you, eighteen per cent. gold per annum? You do believe this? We make our profoundest bow to you, Mr. Bond Holder. May your shadow never be less! You are the Prince of April philosophers. Your Royal Highness may go to "farthest Ind," not only see, but ride on, "the elephant," and "stick" pigs, or other philosophers like yourself—figuratively, of course.

Are you, young friends, anxious to forecast your future and learn what "fortune" has in store for you? Do you consult diviners, wizards, astrologers, and necromancers? Do you believe them and shape your course accordingly? Here is the way a Mme. Lambert did it in France, as they brought it out in a law court, a few weeks ago:

"A peasant girl was anxious to know whether her 'young man' would fulfill his promise to marry her, and Mme. Lambert, on consulting the cards, found that he would be 'involved in a lawsuit about a dark girl.' This annoyed the peasant girl, who happened to be a blonde, but Mme. Lambert reassured her by saying that this catastrophe could be averted by boiling a sheep's heart in holy water, and sticking thirteen pins into it."

Here is a variety in her practice:

"A retired farmer called Potier met Mme. Lambert at a tavern, and on dealing the cards she declared that he had lost his wife's affections. This witness ingenuously declares: 'I did not want to hear any more and left the room.' But Mme. Lambert was not to be got rid of so easily, and she gained his wife's confidence by foretelling the precise hour at which he would have his next epileptic attack, gratifying her spite at the same time by saying that the faithless Potier had sent a fair young lady forty francs to buy a bonnet."

The disinterestedness of Mme. Lambert was lovely; for—

"The accused, in her line of defense, adopted the same line which is taken as a rule by English fortune-tellers. She amused herself and her acquaintances by consulting the cards. She never made any charge; but if people liked to give her a trifle, why should she refuse it? and, moreover, the witnesses who had been called were persons who owed her a grudge."

Do you rely on such prophets? We admire your originality. We place you in the same roll of fame with the honest and discerning men "from the country" who buy home-made greenbacks in New-York with Government-made greenbacks, and get nicely done-up parcels of saw-dust for their money. We enroll you in the list of April philosophers.

But where is the list to end? We must place on it all who believe dishonesty is the best policy; all who count a scamp surely credible from the moment he has confessed his former lies; all who expect to make a solid fortune, starting with capital—nothing, and credit rather less; all who count upon a mean, tricky, and scheming man becoming just, honorable, and public-spirited when once sent to the seat of government; all the students of perpetual motion, and most of those who have new and patent methods for bringing in the millennium.

We have known many an April philosopher. One meant to drink up to the edge of safety, and never to go beyond it. He is in an inebriate asylum. One meant to speculate, but always safely. He is a tramp and sleeps in a station-house. One meant to cheat, but always adroitly, and without leaving tracks behind him. He is in the State Prison. One took fire in his bosom to see how it would feel. He is burned. One sowed wild oats, intending to begin with the finest wheat at middle-life, which he put at forty-five. But already he is too late to begin: for has not Young said:

"Be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed."

His character is made now, and nobody believes his wheat to be anything but wild oats. One had no money, but he had a friend who gave him his name, and then he gave his name to his friend, and they went in hand swimmingly on—

"Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly."

But they are being "wound up" in one of the courts, and their creditors are admiring their own April philosophy.

But we had better stop, lest we become cynical. Only, dear reader, if you detect any one in the foregoing catalogue the least like yourself, please to stop and think, and remember what John Keats said, in another sense, that such

"Philosophy will clip an angel's wings."

THE ALLEN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A collection of oil paintings of varied merit, the property of Mr. Uriah Allen, of Jersey City, is on view at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway. It comprises specimens of Corot, Verboeckhoven, Alvarez, Verhas, Sell, Camphausen, Comte-Calix, Whittredge, Tait, Inness, J. B. Bristol, Chapin, Jerome Thompson, and others of lesser note. Two large Swiss landscapes of Harvey Young will be likely to attract attention, from their strength and fidelity to nature, though rather hard in outline. Other good pictures will be found in the collection, which will be sold without reserve on the evenings of the 5th and 6th inst.

THE CASE OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

An appeal will be taken by the United States District Attorney to the United States Circuit Court from the decision of Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court, sustaining the demurrers of the defendants to the suits of the Government against H. B. Claflin & Co. It is understood that Judge Blatchford has expressed a wish that this should be done that the questions involved may be fully considered. Unless the decision should be reversed in the Circuit Court, the appeal will finally be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CRISPIN CASES.

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT AND SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

The first case arising from the recent strike of Crispins at the establishment of Hannan & Reddish, No. 35 Warren street, was tried before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, and the defense by Charles S. Spencer. The prisoner was Jeremiah Sullivan, a shoe-maker, of Dover and Water streets, formerly employed in the establishment of Hannan & Reddish; and it was charged by Assistant District Attorney Russell that on the night of Feb. 28 Sullivan, with a companion, entered the store of Abraham Loewenthal, at No. 216 Sixth street, one of the men who had taken the place of the strikers, and assaulted him with a loaded cane, breaking his jaw-bone and inflicting other injuries. The unknown assailant escaped, leaving his weapon behind him, but Sullivan was prevented from leaving by the relatives of Loewenthal, who witnessed the assault and locked the door before he had time to escape. On being searched by a Police officer, a loaded cane similar to that found after the flight of his accomplice was found in the pocket of Sullivan.

Col. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, attempted to prove that the assault committed by Sullivan's unknown companion had no connection with the strike of the Crispins, and the prisoner, as well as his witnesses, testified to the same facts, contending that Sullivan had merely entered the store of Loewenthal, who instigated the quarrel in consequence of the difference in price.

Assistant District Attorney Russell, in a speech of great force argued that the prisoner had gone to Lowenthal's store determined to commit an atrocious outrage at the instigation of the tyrannous society which exerted power enough over him to compel him to make of himself a brute. He had committed that offense, and should be made to suffer for it, or the liberty of every laborer and mechanic in the City would be forever sacrificed. The sooner, he contended, such an arbitrary organization was taught that it could not with impunity carry on a crusade of terror against the employers and honestly-inclined workmen of this City, the better for the poor dupes themselves and the community at large.

After hearing the charge of Judge Gildersleeve the jury retired, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of assault, with intent to commit bodily harm. Judge Gildersleeve said that he was satisfied the prisoner was the helpless victim of bad and designing men, and would, therefore, sentence him to the mitigated penalty of four years in the State Prison.

JAY GOULD'S CORNER IN GOLD.

The Black Friday suit on trial before Judge Barrett and a jury in Supreme Court, Part I., was enlivened in interest yesterday by the appearance in court of Jay Gould and Henry M. Smith, the latter being one of the firm of Gould, Smith & Martin. The cross-examination of John P. Persch, the broker, was continued by Aaron J. Vanderpoel. The witness said that he had testified in a suit against Jay Gould similar to the present one, but had then said nothing about his conversation with Gould in the office of Willard, Martin & Co., in 1871. The testimony of this witness was concluded with the eliciting of a few particulars in regard to the release he gave to Gould in 1872.

William S. Woodward, another broker, testified that Smith, of Gould's firm, had asked him to buy $5,000,000 of gold for him on the day preceding "Black Friday;" witness was not to buy the gold personally, but to get Lockwood & Co. to make the purchase on a margin of $250,000, a check for which amount on Gould's firm was given witness by Smith; the order was executed to the amount of between one and two millions of dollars; on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869, witness saw Fisk, Gould, Shearman, and others in the office of William Heath & Co.; Fisk said they had loaned $90,000,000, and suggested the publication of this fact and the names of the borrowers in the morning papers, so that it would show people they had the $90,000,000 they claimed; on "Black Friday"—the following day—Gould said to witness that the market was going up, and that gold would sell at 200 that day; the witness said that the parties had made a "corner" in gold, the meaning of which term he explained.

William Read, a gold operator, testified to having been in the offices of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., on the morning of Black Friday. After a long argument as to the propriety of admitting declarations of Mr. Smith to the witness, Judge Barrett ruled the testimony as admissible. Witness said that he asked Smith's advice as to what he should do with some gold he had, and Smith told him that the market was going up, and that he (or they) had sent a man to raise it to 150; Smith said witness might do as he pleased, but they meant "to make every one of those —— fellows (meaning the borrowers) settle to-day if we send it up to 170;" witness sold $1,000,000 to Speyers at over 150.

On cross-examination by Mr. Shearman the witness said he sold at 160 when gold had broken; five minutes afterward he bought back $700,000 at 147, and gold went down like a shot; witness has a suit against Gould, and Gould has one against him in regard to this gold.

Albert Speyers was recalled and his direct testimony was stricken out.

Judge Barrett then, in consideration of the ill-health of some of the jurors and in consequence of his own engagements, adjourned the court until Tuesday next.

A GERMAN "COUNT" SENTENCED.

A gentleman representing himself as a German Count, encumbered with several trunks, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel on Sept. 11. After a nine days' sojourn, the "Count" left the hotel without notice, forgetting to pay a bill of $45, and on examining his trunks, the proprietors of the hotel found that they were filled with stones, nicely packed in clay. On the 24th of the same month the "Count" made his appearance at the Windsor Hotel, where he ran up a bill of $23 and disappeared, leaving his bill unsettled. The proprietors of the hotel seized the luggage of the nobleman, but found it to consist of a variety of rocks and bricks closely packed. The bogus Count, who gave the name of Herman G. Uebel, was subsequently arrested and identified by his numerous victims, and on Feb. 9 pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions. Yesterday the hotel swindler was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, who sentenced him to nine months in the Penitentiary.

ECCLESIASTICAL PRISONERS.

An interesting argument was had before Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the case of Nellie McCarthy, whose release from the House of the Good Shepherd is sought on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Leary, who appeared for the District Attorney, urged that the commitment of the prisoner was legal. She had been charged before a Police Magistrate with disorderly conduct and had confessed the truth of the charge. Being between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, she was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd under the act of 1867, providing for such committals to the institution in question and others. Counsel for the prisoner urged that the place of confinement was not a legal jail; that the discipline was solely ecclesiastical, and that the prisoner was forced into certain religious observances which she loathed, in contravention of the Constitution and the law of the land. The act of 1867, he claimed, providing for the committal of offenders to sectarian institutions was unconstitutional and void. Briefs will be handed up on Saturday next.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 31.—In Court of Appeals to-day the following proceedings were reported: No. 110.—Louisa Sims, respondent, vs. Henry B. Brown, appellant.—Argued by A. Morey, for appellant, and E. Thayer, for respondent. No. 113.—John E. Risley, appellant, vs. William H. Smith et al., impleaded, &c., respondents.—Argued by James Clark, for appellant, and Thomas H. Rodman, Jr., for respondents. No. 116.—William Kidd et al., appellants, vs. Matala D. Bottum, impleaded, &c., respondents.—Submitted. No. 122.—George McRae, respondent, vs. The Central National Bank at Troy, et al., appellants.—Argued by Esek Cowen, for appellants, and R. A. Parmenter, for respondent. Nos. 123, 124, and 125.—Edward W. Vanderbilt, Administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Margaret E. Armstrong, et al., respondents.—Submitted by appellants, and argued by D. T. MacMahon, for respondents. No. 129.—Stephen S. Thorne, respondent, vs. George P. Kinnie, appellant.—Judgment by default on motion of C. P. Hoffman, for respondent.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, April 3, is as follows: Nos. 16½, 2, 32, 50, 60, 131, 133, and 134.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A CLERK.

John H. Meyer, of No. 84 Amity street, a salesman in the employ of Henry J. Welsh, received a check of $25 from Fred Schannan, of No. 316 East Thirteenth street, on Oct. 16, in payment of a bill due his employer. He subsequently, as is claimed, forged Welsh's indorsement on the back of the check, and presenting it at the German Exchange Bank obtained the money from the paying teller. The prisoner, who was arrested by Officer Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and having declined to say anything in relation to the charge was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer for forgery.

THE CASE OF CHARLES L. LAWRENCE.

Charles L. Lawrence will be called to-day to plead anew to the indictment against him in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, and at the same time the prisoners convicted during the last term of court will be sentenced by Judge Benedict. In connection with the Lawrence case, it is stated that the accused offered, if the prosecution was withdrawn, to give important evidence against others, and District Attorney Bliss states that such an offer was made. He reported adversely to it to the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury refused to accept the offer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Mary Ann Hatch.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Townsend vs. Morris.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Phelan vs. Collender.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Bohnet vs. Litham.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company vs. Pierce et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Gaul vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hayman vs. Jones et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Owens vs. Cassidy.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Mayer vs. Friedman.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Corbett vs. Trowbridge.—Order reversed; $10 costs to abide event; order entered directing service of the further bill of particulars demanded. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Irwin, Executrix, &c., vs. Irwin.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Weld vs. Bowns.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Claflin vs. Taussig et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People, ex rel. Cox, vs. Justices of Court of Special Sessions.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Unger et al. vs. Jacobs.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Goodman et al. vs. Guthman; Arnold vs. Fellow.—Order reversed; order entered directing readjustment of costs in controversy within twenty days after notice of this decision, on notice to the attorney for the appellant and the payment of the amount which may be disallowed to the plaintiff in the second action or his attorney. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gray vs. Green et al.—Order dismissing appeal vacated; order entered restoring case to calendar, without costs.

Dayton, Administrator, &c., vs. Johnson.—Motion for new trial denied; judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Marshall vs. Fowler.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Hadnett vs. Cooley.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Satterthwaite vs. Vreeland et al.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

De Wolf vs. Marchal.—Motion to advance cause denied, without costs.

Slade vs. Wilson.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Judgments Affirmed.—Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Casserly vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Hart vs. Taylor.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Lyles et al. vs. Hagg et al., impleaded.—Order modified so as to allow defendants to serve answers to complaint within twenty days after notice. Order of reference vacated without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Smith vs. Osborn.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Richards vs. Carlton.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Pignard vs. Poissonier.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Mills vs. Rodewald.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Hann vs. Voorhis et al.—Motion denied.

Motion for Rearguments Denied.—Sanford et al. vs. Cottrell; Crommelin vs. Sanford.

In the matter of Samuel D. Sewards, an Attorney.—The proofs are not sufficient in our judgment to establish with sufficient clearness the charges against the respondent to justify us in his disbarment. The proceedings must therefore be dismissed.

In the matter of Howe, an attorney.—The Referee having reported in this case in substance that no evidence had been produced before him sufficient to establish the charges preferred, it is ordered that the matter be dismissed.

In the matter of Waite, an attorney.—On the further hearing of this case, and upon the additional affidavits, it is ordered that the period of suspension be reduced to six months.

In the matter of Loew, an attorney.—Motion for reconsideration denied.

Wallace & Sons, a corporation, vs. Castle et al.—Motion denied.

The People ex rel. Houghton vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of the City of New-York.—Writ quashed and proceedings of respondent affirmed.

Mills vs. Rodewald.—Motion denied without costs. Opinion per curiam.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Smith vs. MacDonald.—Motion for a new trial on the merits denied, with $10 costs.

White vs. Meolio et al.—Case and amendments settled.

Belmont vs. Pouvert.—Order canceling lispendens.

DuBois vs. Miller.—Alias attachment ordered.

Whelan vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Examination of plaintiff ordered.

Jackson et al. vs. Burnet et al.—Order modifying injunction.

Schuster vs. Schuster.—There should be further proof of service of the summons and complaint on the defendant.

Orders Granted.—Ettlinger vs. Stegmiller et al.; Maginn vs. Dinsmore et al.; Wilson vs. Schneider.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Wallace vs. Rossa.—Bill of particulars ordered.

Crowell vs. Wood, Jr.—Attachment ordered.

Motions Granted.—Quirk vs. Freedman, Uhlig vs. Schaier; Uffelmann vs. Stillman; Greer vs. Robertson; Bryant vs. The Mayor, &c.

Woodruff vs. Sutton.—Motion denied.

King vs. Morris.—D. T. Robertson appointed Receiver.

Motion Denied.—Pahlman vs. Pinkernell.

Motion Granted.—Dast vs. Fallon.

Lee vs. Bryant.—A. Barton Hough, Receiver.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Snotwell vs. Maher; Duyckinck vs. Alder; Langbein vs. Slimman; Eadie vs. Whitehead; Lacompte vs. Pottier.

Receiver's Bond Approved.—Nichols vs. Voorhis; Hokaling vs. Neiss.

Burrell vs. Lillendahl.—J. Henry McCarthy, Esq., appointed Referee.

Underhill vs. Sherry.—Attachment ordered.

By Judge Goepp.

Motions Denied with $10 Costs.—Arnold vs. Hermann; Sperling vs. Herrman.

Allart vs. Shaw.—Motion denied. Opinion.

COURT NOTES.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas will hand down decisions on Monday.

The Grand Jury, having disposed of all the business before it, handed in a number of indictments yesterday and was discharged by Judge Gildersleeve.

Frank Marston, charged with passing counterfeit money, was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion for a mandamus to compel the reinstatement of George Batcheler as a member of the St. John the Baptist Benevolent Society.

Trial Term, Part I., of the Court of Common Pleas, has been extended into the present April term during the trial of the case of O'Gorman against Kamak, which occupied the whole of the March term.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James McCue, a youth of eighteen, living at No. 155 Delancey street, who was found guilty of breaking into the apartments of Moses A. Schelanski, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State Prison.

Matt Morgan was served with an injunction on Thursday evening restraining him from employing Mr. Goodwin at the Lyceum Theatre, it being claimed that he is under a contract with the managers of the Metropolitan Theatre. The case will be argued on Monday.

Adolph Wunsdorf, a waiter, of No. 6 Allen street, found guilty of inducing Samuel Rendal, a barber, at Pearl and Chatham streets, to visit the gambling den No. 137 East Twelfth street, where Rendal lost $250, was sentenced to thirty days in the Penitentiary and a fine of $5.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion to amend the complaint in the suit of Isaac H. Bailey, as Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, against B. J. Howland and others. The action is brought on two notes, amounting together to $19,000.

The case of William A. Seaver as collector of John L. Brown, against the City, was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, on the appeal of the defendants from the order denying their right to set up fraud in the inception of the contract under which the claim is made.

In the suit of Frederick C. P. Robinson against E. L. Davenport, hitherto alluded to in THE TIMES, Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday refused an injunction to restrain the defendant, at present acting at Booth's Theatre, from leaving the State and taking with him the $500 suit of armor recently given him.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday handed down a decision in the suits of the Commercial National Bank of Kentucky against Varnum & Turney, wherein it was sought to hold the defendants liable as notaries public, because they did not protest a note on the proper day. The General Term, in affirming judgment in favor of the defendants, hold that their employment was merely to do a specific duty, and were not paid for legal advice as to the proper day of protest. They are free from liability, because they entered protest when directed to do so.

The following street-opening cases were adjourned by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday: Matter of One Hundred and Fifty-first street, to April 15; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and F streets, to April 8; Avenue B and East River Park and Diagonal avenue, to April 1. The widening of One Hundred and Tenth street was set down for to-day.

Charles Rehwaldt entered the Putnam House, No. 369 Fourth avenue, yesterday, and, having eaten his dinner, received a check. When attention was drawn from him, he tore up the check and attempted to walk out. He was, however, accosted by Barton W. Richardson, the book-keeper, who caused his arrest on a charge of larceny. On being arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, he was held to answer in $300 bail.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a mandamus against the defendants in each of the cases of Elisabeth Jones, Thomas O'Brien, and William D. Whiteman against the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, to compel the latter to amend the assessment rolls in those cases wherein the Board of Assessors has awarded damages for the change of grade of streets.

The cases of the People ex rel. the Board of Education against Controller Green, and of Root, Anthony & Co. against City Chamberlain Tappan, were argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The decision of the case is looked forward to with interest as being a legal settlement of the long dispute as to the manner in which the Board of Education shall receive and expend funds.

Patrick Cox was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions for selling adulterated milk in violation of the Sanitary ordinance. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and sought to set it aside by appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, which denied his application, holding, in opposition to his claim, that the Legislature had the right to give the Board of Health power to pass ordinances whose breach was made punishable by imprisonment.

Adam Nixon Hamilton, alias Adam Nixon, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Christina Kane, of No. 73 Perry street, who claimed that the prisoner married her on Oct. 25, 1875, in Rockland County, having at that time a wife living. Mary Nixon, of No. 25 Vandam street, swore that she had been married to the prisoner under the name of Nixon, on Oct. 17, 1870. The prisoner was committed to await the arrival of the authorities from Rockland County.

The calendar in the United States Circuit Court will be called next Monday, at 1:30 P. M., before Judge Shipman. The trial of jury cases will begin on Tuesday next. There are about 250 cases on the calendar, many of them of much importance. The April term of the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford, will also open on Tuesday, with a calendar containing 116 cases. An Equity Term of the Circuit Court for April will be held by Judge Johnson; the next Criminal Term, by Judge Benedict, will be held in May.

The Supreme Court, General Term, adjourned yesterday until the 13th inst. During the day a number of decisions were handed down, among them being those in the cases of two lawyers for whose disbarring application had been made, and of two already punished. In the case of Samuel D. Sewards, the court can find no sufficient proof. In the case of William F. Howe, the Referee was not able to get sufficient evidence. Robert N. Waite, recently suspended from practice for one year, has had his suspension reduced to six months. The court refused to reconsider the case of William N. Loew, who was recently disbarred.

Leopold and Sigismund Nettel, alias Ignatz and Frederick Richter, alleged Austrian forgers, and whose extradition is demanded by the Austrian Consul, were brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday for examination, but by request it was postponed until next Monday. All the papers in the case have been received, and letters found in the possession of the accused clearly establish their identity and connection with the forgeries. An attachment has been levied upon moneys of the accused in the Citizens' Savings Bank amounting to $3,000, which is all that can as yet be found of the large amount fraudulently obtained.

George W. Lewis and others, and John W. Rogers made two separate shipments of fruit from Lockport to Albany and this City in 1868 by the Merchants' Union Express Company. The goods not having been received at their destinations, the parties sued the company, alleging that the latter had sold the fruit, without any right to do so, at Utica. The company, in its answer, made a general denial, and alleged that a flood prevented it from carrying out its agreement. Judgments were had for $1,615 71 by the plaintiffs, and Wellesley W. Gage, counsel for the latter, obtained an order from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, requiring Charles N. Ross, the Receiver of the express company, to pay the amount of the judgments. Appeals from the judgments were also dismissed in the Supreme Court, General Term.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN HANCOCK.

Among the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in Texas is Congressman John Hancock, and he is being opposed in such a characteristic way by some of the Bourbons of that State, that he has felt called upon to write a letter denying that during the rebellion he addressed a communication to the Secretary of War asking that he be placed in command of a Federal brigade to invade Texas by way of the Rio Grande. He says: "I never, at any time, addressed such a communication to the Secretary of War, or advised or sought to invade Texas by way of the Rio Grande or by any other route; but, on the contrary, when approached on the subject, advised against it as unnecessary, as Texas would not continue the war when it should terminate in the trans-Mississippi country; and because I desired, as far as possible, to save my own State from the ravages of invading armies. I was as earnestly opposed to secession as any one, and adhered to the cause of the Union as promising the best, if not the only, means of preserving republican institutions. In this I acted on my deliberate judgment, and in obedience to my convictions of duty. I entertained no hatred, malice, or proscriptive feeling toward any whose judgment and sense of duty induced them to pursue a different course. When the war was ended I was anxious and embraced every opportunity to repair the wreck and ruin that was left, to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to restore them to their just rights of equal privileges and immunities with all the [illegible] of the country in order that they might freely enjoy and exercise a controlling voice in [illegible]. I do not deny or seek to disguise a very strong feeling of condemnation for those, [illegible] of whom did more to fill the land with widows, and orphans, now dragging out [illegible] lives in destitution and want, by pressing others to the front of battle than by placing themselves in peril, and who now affect to be inappeasable and irreconcilable in their animosity, that they may secure position and self-aggrandizement, though the people remain in the condition of political serfdom. I should certainly not regard as discreditable to have been a Federal Brigadier General, or that it would render me less efficient as United States Senator; nor will I assume that it would be held by the people of Texas as a cause why a proper person, in all other respects, should not be elected to that position. There are several such in both houses of Congress, and their influence and usefulness seem not impaired by it. But it is the means employed by the selfish demagogue without merit to excite passions and prejudices among the people, that they may in the indiscretion of excitement select him or his friend, or the promptings of a heart so embittered by hatred of the Government as to render him unfit to occupy so high a place in its councils, and, if as honest as vindictive, would scorn to take the required oath."

THE CALIFORNIA DECLARATION.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that in a suit for certain lands at present being tried in one of the District Courts of that city, it became necessary, for the proper understanding of the case, that the court should have certain documents relating to the early days of the Golden State translated. Among others was the following, which may be properly termed the Declaration of Independence of the nation against the tyrannies of the Mexican Government:

The most excellent deputation of Alta California to the inhabitants thereof:

CALIFORNIANS: Ye are favored of heaven, and by its propitious hand will surely be conducted to a condition of happiness and prosperity. Up to the present time ye have been the sad victims of servile factions, the chiefs of which have taxed to the last extremity your gentle and long-suffering patience. Like obedient children of your mother country and faithful defenders of your sacred liberties, ye made a solemn oath, before God and mankind, to die rather than to be slaves. In this spirit ye adopted forever, as a social compact for your government, the Federal Constitution of 1824. Your Government, which was organized at immense sacrifices, has been trampled upon by unnatural sons for the purpose of building their criminal fortunes on the ruins thereof; but when it appeared that ye were the sure patrimony of the aristocratic tyrant ye gave to the breeze that banner of the free, bearing the inscription, "*Federacion o Muerte, et de California la Suerte.*" (Federation or death is the destiny of California.) Thus ye exclaimed, and these glorious words will be indelibly engraved upon your hearts, which will ever glow with the sacred fire of your country's love. Having tasted the sweet nectar of liberty, ye cannot brook the bitter cup of oppression. California is free, and severs her relations with Mexico until she ceases to be oppressed by the dominant faction entitled "Central Government." For the purpose of accomplishing this glorious object, it is only necessary that the people of the country be united. Let us then, Californians, be united and use all our powers, and we shall be invulnerable; and thus shall we show to the universe that we are firm in our purpose—that we are free and all Federalists.

JOSE CASTRO,
ANTONIO BUELNA,
JUAN B. ALVARADO,
JOSE ANTONIO NORIEGA.

MONTEREY, Nov. 6, 1836.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 St. P. C. S. F.. 88	500 Lake Shore....... 59¾
400 Western Union... 67⅞	200 do.......... 59⅞
500 do.......s3. 67⅞	300 do.......s3. 60
100 do.......c. 68	1000 do.......... 60⅛
1300 do....... 68⅛	1100 do.......... 60¼
800 do....... 68	2000 do.......... 60⅜
100 Chi., B. & Quin...118⅜	1500 do.......... 60½
100 do.......118½	100 do.......s3. 60½
500 Pacific Mail..... 20¼	100 do.......c. 60½
700 do....... 20⅛	700 do.......... 60⅝
100 do....... 20	1200 do.......... 60¾
100 do.....s5. 19⅞	1500 do.......... 60⅝
1200 do....... 20	1000 do.......... 60½
300 Mich. Cen....s3. 60½	6100 do.......... 60⅜
400 do....... 60⅞	1000 do.......... 60½
100 do.....b3. 61⅛	50 Toledo & Wab.... 4
1700 Erie Railway.... 19⅝	1000 St. Paul....... 41
1300 do.....s3. 19⅝	500 do.......... 40⅞
700 do.....b3. 19¾	900 do.......... 41
100 do.....c. 19⅝	200 do.......... 41⅛
100 do....... 19½	200 do.......... 41¼
100 do.....c. 19⅜	300 do.......... 41⅛
200 do....... 19⅜	200 do.......... 41
5 Rock Island....c.110⅛	400 do.......... 41¼
300 North-western.... 41¾	100 do.......... 41⅜
100 do.....s3. 41⅝	300 do.......... 41¼
200 do....... 41¾	100 St. Paul Pref..... 65½
50 do.....s3. 41½	100 do.......... 66
300 North-west. Pref. 62	200 do.......... 66⅛
100 do....... 62¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 20
300 Pac.R.of Mo..b3. 15½	100 do.......c. 20
200 do....... 15¾	100 do.......s3. 19⅞
400 do.....b3. 16	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....12.119	$10,000 U. S. 6s, C....126⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.126¼	15,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81......12.118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Ala. 8s, '86... 35½	300 C. & N. W....b.c. 41⅝
14,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..104½	300 do.....s3. 41½
26,000 Ga. 7s, News 105	100 do.....b3. 41½
10,000 D. of C. 3.65 . 69½	100 do.....s3. 41⅜
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.......115¾	100 do....... 41½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. C. & M. Div.... 97½	200 do....... 41⅝
$4,000 Mil. & St. P. C. S. F....... 88	200 do....... 41¾
$1,000 do.....b.c.s88	100 C. & N. W.Pf...b.c. 62¼
1,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 97½	100 Panama.......b.c.133
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C. 77	100 Mich. Cen.......b.c. 60⅞
10,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s.......c.109¾	200 do....... 61
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.106⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 96⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.123	200 do.....b.c.96¼
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 95	100 Chi. & R. I.b.c.c 110⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105¼	400 Erie R......b.c.b3 19⅜
2,000 do.....105⅜	1300 do....... 19⅜
15,000 do.....105⅜	100 do.....s3. 19⅜
3,000 U.P.7s.L.G.b3.103½	1000 do....... 19¼
6,000 R., W. & O. C. 1st....... 96⅞	300 do.....s3. 19¼
1,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st.101¾	50 do....... 19⅛
6,000 H. & Gt. N. 1st B., with Int. Certif.... 68	700 do....... 19¼
5,000 N.W.C.C.G.b.c. 92½	800 do....... 19⅜
10 American Ex. Bk.115	200 do.....b3. 19⅜
21 Bk. of Commerce.115⅛	400 do....... 19¼
5 Bank St. of N. Y.. 30	400 do.....s3. 19¼
15 Germ'n-Amer. Bk. 78	600 do....... 19¼
10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	10 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107½
300 Md. Coal Co..b.c. 16½	100 do.......107½
100 Quick. M.Co.b.c.c. 17½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 15⅞
300 do.... 17½	100 do.....b3. 15¾
100 Union M'f'g Co. of Tenn...b.c.s3. 1½	1700 L.S. & M. S...b.c. 60⅝
1000 do....... 1⅝	1300 do....... 60½
500 do.....b3. 1¾	700 do.....s3. 60⅜
100 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3. 68⅛	300 do.....s10. 60¼
300 do....... 68	100 do.....s3. 60⅜
100 do....... 68⅛	600 do.....s3. 60½
200 do.....s3. 68	2500 do....... 60⅝
200 do....... 68⅛	100 do....... 60⅝
300 do.....s3. 68⅛	100 do.....c3. 60¾
1700 do....... 68¼	1000 do....... 60¾
100 do.....c. 68¼	400 do.....s3. 60⅝
700 do....... 68⅜	700 do....... 60⅝
50 U. S. Express.... 70½	800 do.....c. 60⅝
30 do.....b.c. 71	200 do.....s3. 60½
10 Harlem....b.opg.139½	300 do....... 60⅝
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 20	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 3⅞
700 do....... 19⅞	100 do....... 3¾
1500 do....... 19¾	200 do....... 3⅝
500 do....... 19⅝	100 C.M. &St.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅞
2000 do....... 19½	100 do....... 65¾
1300 do....... 19⅜	100 do.....s3. 65½
600 do....... 19¼	100 do....... 65¾
1100 do.....s3. 19⅜	100 do....... 66¼
400 do....... 19¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 41
100 do....... 19⅜	300 do....... 40¾
100 do....... 19½	200 do....... 40⅝
300 do....... 19⅝	100 do....... 40½
300 do....... 19¾	300 do....... 40⅜
400 do....... 19⅞	100 do....... 40¼
20 Mor. & Essex.b.c.106	200 do....... 40½
200 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 16½	1600 do....... 40½
900 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 19⅞	200 do....... 40⅝
	500 do....... 40⅝
	300 do....... 40⅜
	400 do....... 40¾
	100 Del. L. & West.b.c.119¼
	18 Chi. & Alton.b.c.104¼
	50 P., F. W. & C. G......b.c.s3.102½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con......c. 76½	100 North-western.c. 41⅝
10,000 WU.T.C.1900.100¾	900 St. Paul....... 40¾
55 Fourth Nat. B'k. 91½	200 do....... 40⅝
100 Maryland C'l..b3 16½	100 do....... 40⅝
100 West. Union.... 68¼	400 do.....s3. 40⅝
200 do....... 68⅛	200 do....... 40½
100 do.....s3. 68⅛	25 St. Paul Pref.... 66½
700 do....... 68¼	700 do....... 66
100 Union Pacific.... 63⅝	100 do.....b3. 66
300 Lake Shore.....c. 60⅝	100 do....... 65¾
3100 do....... 60⅝	100 do....... 65½
300 do.....s3. 60½	100 do....... 65½
25 do....... 60¾	100 Mich. Central.... 61
200 do....... 60⅝	300 Pacific Mail.... 19⅝
900 do.....b3. 60¾	150 do....... 19½
100 do....... 60⅞	400 do.....s3. 19½
300 do....... 60⅝	100 do....... 19⅜
100 do.....s5. 60½	400 Erie Railway.s10. 19⅜
500 do....... 60⅝	100 do....... 19⅜
50 Rock Island....c.110½	100 do.....b3. 19⅜
100 do.......110¼	100 do.....s4. 19⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......118⅞	$15,000 U.S.6s.R.,'81.121⅛
17,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, Coup.........119	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N........118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'tyL.reg.b.c.104⅛	400 Mich. Cen....b. c. 60¾
5,000 L. & W.B.con. 96½	100 Panama.......b. c.128
5,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.... 92½	100 do.......129
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88	60 Un. Pacific..b. c. 63⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3.10con.b.c. 97	200 do....... 64½
4,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.... 97¾	200 do....... 65
2,000 M.&S.P.Sa.1st.116	1800 L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3. 60½
4,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 95	300 do.....s3. 60⅜
$2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 80	200 do....... 60⅜
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 51	200 do....... 60½
9,000 H.&St.J.Sa.con. 76½	900 do....... 60⅝
7,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c.122½	800 do.....b3. 60¾
10,000 L. & N. con. '98. 95	500 do.....s3. 60⅝
28 Del. & Hud..b.c.119¾	700 do....... 60⅜
6 do.......119½	200 do....... 60⅝
600 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 68¼	200 do.....b3. 60¾
10 do....... 68	100 do....... 60½
600 do....... 68¾	100 Ill. Central...b. c. 98
1400 do....... 68¼	600 C. & N. W....b. c. 41½
300 do.....b3. 68¼	100 C., C., C. & I.b. c. 54½
100 U. S. Ex...b.c.s30. 70¾	100 Cen. of N. J.b. c.107
45 do....... 71	100 Chic. & R. I.b. c.110¼
10 American Ex.b.c. 61½	800 C. M. & S.P.b. c. 40½
300 Pacific Mail..b.c. 19⅝	200 do....... 40¾
100 do....... 19½	100 C.M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅝
100 do....... 19⅝	50 do....... 65⅝
28 N.Y.C.& H.R...b.c.113½	200 do....... 65¼
200 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 19¼	400 do....... 65⅛
100 do.....s15. 19¼	100 Ohio & M..b. c. 19½
200 do.....b3. 19⅜	200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 17
	100 Kan. Pac.....b. c. 12

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$13,000 U.S. 10-40 C.119⅛	100 Lake Shore.... 60⅝
5,000 B., H. & E.1st. 23⅛	100 do.....b3. 60⅝
5,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon on.... 67	300 do.....s3. 60½
50 Del. & Hudson...119¾	500 do....... 60⅝
100 P. con. L. & P.Co.105¼	600 do....... 60½
100 do.......105⅜	200 Union Pacific.... 64¾
100 Western Union.... 68¼	200 North-western.... 41¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 19⅝	200 Rock Island.....110⅜
200 do....... 19⅞	100 St. Paul.....b3. 40¾
200 do....... 20	500 do....... 40¾
300 do.....s3. 20	100 St. Paul Pref.... 66
100 do....... 19⅞	100 do.....b3. 66
100 do.....s3. 19¾	100 do.....b10. 66
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....113¾	100 do....... 65⅞
700 Erie Railway.... 19⅜	100 do....... 65⅝
1200 do....... 19½	100 Ohio & Miss.... 19¾
300 do.....s3. 19⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 17
100 do....... 19⅝	28 Ft. Wayne.....102¼
	100 Pac. of Mo..... 15½

FRIDAY, March 31—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was tame to-day, the transactions amounting to 110,000 shares, as against 165,000 yesterday. The general tone of the market was characterized by the same bearish feeling which has prevailed for some time past, and the course of prices was downward until toward the close, when there was a partial recovery. The greatest decline was in Panama, which, after selling at 133, was suddenly offered down to 126, and afterward sold at 128@129. Pacific Mail was also weak, and declined from 20¼ to 19⅛, but subsequently recovered to 20. The fact that the old contract between the Panama and Pacific Mail companies expires to-morrow affords the most plausible explanation of the fluctuations in these two stocks. St. Paul at the opening advanced to 41¼ for the common and 66⅛ for the preferred, but afterward the common declined to 40¼ and the preferred to 65⅛, with a recovery late in the day to 40¾ and 66 respectively. North-western was comparatively firm, the common ranging between 41⅜ and 41¾, and the preferred between 62 and 62¼. Lake Shore, as usual of late, was the most active stock, but the fluctuations in the price were not wide, the two extremes of the day having been 60¾ and 59¾. Michigan Central, after an early advance to 61⅛, fell back to 60¾. Erie was weak, and declined from 19¾ to 19⅛, with closing sales at 19⅜@19½. Western Union was quiet and steady at a fractional advance. Union Pacific advanced to 65. Missouri Pacific rose to 16, but later fell off to 15½. Investment shares were firm.

The money market was easy at 3@4 ₱ cent. until late in the afternoon, when, under a more active demand, the rate for call loans advanced to 5 ₱ cent. The closing transactions, however, were 3 ₱ cent., with large offerings at that figure. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $500,000, making a total for the month of $15,000,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firmer for Consols and United States bonds, probably on the completion of the fortnightly settlements without disaster yesterday. The Bank of England gained £47,000 bullion on balance to-day. Three months' bills on the open market are easy at 2⅝@2⅞ ₱ cent. Consols advanced to 94⅜ both for money and the account, and closed at 94¼@94⅜. The improvement in United States bonds was ⅛@¼ per cent., old 1865s closing at 105⅞@106, 1867s at 108¼@108⅜, 10-40s at 106, and new 5s at 106⅜@106½. Erie declined to 17½. The sterling exchange market was stronger for 60 days' bills, the rate for which was marked up to $4 87½, with business at about $4 86¾@$4 87. Demand sterling was quoted at $4 89½@$4 90. Gold was dull, all the business having been at 113¾@113⅞, with opening and closing transactions at the latter quotation. The rates on gold loans ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow will amount to $600,000 gold coin. Some additional amounts have been ordered, but it is doubtful whether the gold will be sent forward to morrow.

Government bonds were firm, and prices were well maintained. Currency 6s were exceptionally lower, selling at 126¼. Railroad bonds were firm, the principal business being in the St. Paul issues; some further important amounts of Consolidated Sinking Funds being taken at 88. New-York Central Coupon Firsts fell off to 122½, Chicago and North-western Consolidated Coupon gold bonds to 92½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible to 76½. Union Pacific Firsts were firm, and advanced to 103½. State bonds were firm. Missouri long 6s advanced to 104½, and Alabama 8s to 35½. We notice among bank shares the sale of an odd lot of Bank of the State of New-York at 30.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1876.

Gold receipts	$443,312 68
Gold payments	325,079 33
Gold balance	45,729,888 38
Currency receipts	651,280 22
Currency payments	606,583 59
Currency balance	34,975,312 86
Customs	417,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 31.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113¾	113⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118½	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121¼	121¼
Bills on London	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾
New-York Central	114	113¾
Rock Island	110⅜	110¼
Pacific Mail	20¼	19¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41⅛	40⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	65⅞	65⅝
Lake Shore	59⅞	60⅝
Chicago and North-western	41¾	41¾
Chicago and North-western Pref	62¼	62¼
Western Union	67¾	68¼
Union Pacific	63	64½
Toledo and Wabash	3¾	3⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119	119¼
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	134	129
Erie	19⅝	19⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	4½
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16⅞	17
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26	26
Michigan Central	60⅝	60¾
Illinois Central	99	98
Missouri Pacific	15⅜	15¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¾	113¾	100
Erie	19¾	19⅛	14,450
Lake Shore	60¾	59¾	42,825
Wabash	3⅞	3⅝	550
North-western	41¾	41⅜	2,250
North-western Preferred	62¼	62	500
Rock Island	110¼	110⅛	550
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41¼	40¼	11,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	66⅛	65⅛	3,375
Pittsburg	96⅜	96¼	350
Del., Lack. & Western	119¼	119¼	100
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107	100
Michigan Central	61⅛	60½	1,200
Illinois Central	98	98	100
Union Pacific	65	63⅝	760
C., C. C. & I	54½	54½	100
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	118½	118⅜	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	17	16⅝	500
Ohio & Mississippi	20	19¾	700
Missouri Pacific	16	15½	1,200
Panama	133	126	300
Western Union	68⅜	67⅞	10,900
Pacific Mail	20¼	19⅛	15,350
Quicksilver	17½	17½	300
Maryland Coal	16½	16½	300
Union Mining	1¾	1½	1,600
Kansas Pacific	12	12	100
Total sales			110,260

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126⅛	126¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121¼	121½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅜	122½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regis'd	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, n. coupons	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅛	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	117⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117¾	118
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¼	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $64,000 for interest and $22,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,547,000
Gold balances	1,119,300
Currency balances	1,277,739

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,140,432
Currency balances	2,773,701
Gold exchanges	5,410,850
Gold balances	600,452

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 5s, 1883	34	N. C. N.C.R., A. & O.	59¼
Ala. 5s, 1886	34	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J.	45
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen.R.	10	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O	45
Georgia 6s	97	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	10
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104½	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	9
Ga. 7s, indorsed	102	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	9
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	107	N. C. new bds., A.&O.	8½
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. S. Tax, Class 1.	3
Louisiana 6s	45	N. C. S. Tax, Class 2.	2⅞
La. new bonds	45	N. C. S. Tax, Class 3.	2½
La. 6s, new, F. D.	45⅛	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary	45⅛	South Carolina 6s	37
La. 6s, Levee bds	45⅛	S. C. 6s, J. & J	37
La. 8s, Levee bds	40	S. C. 6s, A. & O	37
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	45¼	S. C. F. Act, '66	37
La. 8s, of 1910	18	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	101⅜	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	102	S. C. 7s, of '88	38
Fund. bds. due '94-5	104	S. C. Non-F. bds	4
Asy'm or U. due '92	103¼	Tenn. 6s, old	42¼
Han. & St.J., due '76	101½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	40¼
Han. & St.J., due '86	103	Virginia 6s, old	35
Han. & St.J., due '87	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	35
New-York R. B. L.	104⅝	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	35
New-York C. B. L.	104⅝	Va. 6s, Con. bds	75½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17¼	Va. 6s, ex M. C.	68¼
N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17	Va. 6s, Con. 2d Ser	40
N. C. N. C. R., J.&J.	59¼	Va. 6s, Def. bds	8⅞

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	115½	B.,N.Y.&E.L'ge bds.	90
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	111	Han.&St.Jo 8s.Conv.	76½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	102	Ind'ps, Bl. & W. 1st.	35
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	23⅛	Ind'ps, Bl. & W. 2d.	11
Bos., H. & E. guar.	26	Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	103¾
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,g.	45	M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ct.	109¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	33	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Ches. & O. Ex.Coup.	28	Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	106
Chi. & Alton 1st	116	C., P. & A. old bds.	105
St. L., J. &Chi. 1st.	104	C., P. & A. new bds.	106⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	114	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	110	Buff. & State Line 7s.	103
Chi., R. I.& P.1st,7s.	109½	Kal.& W. Pigeon 1st.	85
C.,R.I.&P.SF.1.6s,'95.	97½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	105
Cen. R. of N.J.1st,n.	113½	Lake S.C. Coup. 2d.	100
Cen. R. of N. J. Con.	109¼	Lake S. C. Reg. 2d.	99
L., & W.B.Con.guar.	95¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	115	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	106¼
M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10P.D.	97	M. C.1st 8s, 1882S. F.	114⅛
M.&SP.1st,7s,$GRD.	100½	N. J. South. 1st 7s	22
M.&St.P.1st,L&C.D.	102⅛	New-York Cen.6s,'83.	105
M.&St.P.1st,I&M.D.	92½	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub	102½
M.&St.P.1st,I.& D.	88	H. R. 7s 2d, S.F.,'85.	113
M.&St.P.1st,H. & D.	88	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	120
M.&St.P.1st,C. & M.	97	North Missouri 1st	95
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	88	Ohio & Miss.C. S.F..	98½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	78
Chi. & N.W. Int.bds.	105	O.&M.1st. Spr'g.div.	70
Chi.& N.W.Con. bds.	103¾	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	107¾
Chi. & N.W. Ex.bds.	95	Western Pac. bds	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st	103½	Union Pac. 1st bs.	105⅜
Gal. & Chi. Ex	105½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	103¼
Peninsula 1st Conv.	100	Union Pacific S. F.	91
Chi. & Mil. 1st	105½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	91
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s.S.F.	111¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	80
Morris & Essex 1st	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
Morris & Essex 2d	110	Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	103¾
Mor. & Es. bds.,1900.	104½	Col.,Chic.& Ind. 1st.	50
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	110	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	15
Mor.& Es.1st,Con.G.	108	Alton & T.H.2d pre.	90½
Erie 1st Extended	111	Tol.& Wab.cons.con.	40
Erie 3d 7s, '83	103	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	63
Erie 4th 7s, '80	103¼	L., Bl'n. & Miss. 1st.	61
Erie 5th 7s, '88	104	W. Un. bs., 1900, cou.	100⅝
Long Dock bds	106	W. Un. bs., 1900, reg.	100⅜
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77.	90		

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange	114¾	Mechanics'	140
Butch. and Drovers'	136	Merchants'	117
City	300	Nassau	103½
Commerce	115	New-York	125
Corn Exchange	130	North America	95
First National	200	Park	120
Fourth National	91½	Phenix	94
Fulton	150	Republic	78
Imp. and Traders'	193	State of New-York	30¼
Market	113		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	104⅛
City 6s, new	108¼	...
United Companies of New-Jersey	138	138⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	56½	56¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	48½	48⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	35¼	35⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105¼	105⅜

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day, were $2,206,005, and the amount marketed $2,105,578. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $30,555,892, and the total amount marketed $30,297,926.

The Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad met to-day, and declared the usual quarterly dividend of *Two and one-half ₱ cent.*

Messrs. Roosevelt & Fosdick, Trustees, &c., and Receivers of the C., C., & I. C. Railway, give notice that the Gallatin National Bank will pay the coupons, due Jan. 1, 1876, of the ten ₱ cent. bonds of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, and the coupons due Oct. 1, 1875, of the seven ₱ cent. bonds of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company.

Messrs. Chase & Atkins, No. 18 Broad street, will pay the interest coupons of the following railroad bonds, due April 1: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund of 1879; Lake Shore Dividend; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula third mortgage; Cleveland and Toledo second mortgage; Buffalo and Erie third mortgage; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund of 1862.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

Owing to the increased attention which these stocks are attracting among Eastern investors, we have increased our facilities for promptly executing orders for their purchase and sale in San Francisco through the Bank of California, and are prepared to furnish particulars upon application.

LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine st.

☞ $200,000 NEW-YORK CITY 7S, DUE IN 1896, FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 31, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Lead, pigs	1,284
Bees-wax, pk	1	Lubricating-oil, bbls.	174
Beans, bbls	763	Leather, sides	10,535
Cotton, bales	1,605	Dressed Hogs, No.	9
Cot.-seed cake, bags	509	Oil-cake, pks	210
Copper, bbls	70	Pork, pks	911
Dried Fruit, pks	30	Beef, pks	54
Eggs, bbls	2,505	Lard, tcs	1,451
Flour, bbls	11,952	Cut-meats, pks	1,091
Wheat, bushels	52,800	Butter, pks	2,104
Corn, bushels	15,100	Cheese, pks	5,138
Oats, bushels	25,142	Pea-nuts, bags	564
Barley, bushels	3,000	Spirits Turp., bbls	35
Malt, bushels	6,070	Starch, pks	1,334
Peas, bushels	11,100	Skins, bales	8
Corn-meal, bags	572	Stearine, pks	142
Flaxseed, bags	189	Tallow, pks	233
Oat-meal, bbls	61	Tea, pks	5
Grass-seed, bags	499	Tobacco, hhds	182
Grease, pks	36	Tobacco, pks	891
Flax, bales	410	Whisky, bbls	430
Hops, bales	16	Wool, bales	15

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been selling more freely, and prices have been quoted steady for seasonable goods, which have been in comparatively moderate supply. Finishing goods have been in light request at about late rates.

BRICKS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds, prices of which have been without important alteration.

CANDLES—Trade has been very limited in this line, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, as a rule, on the previous basis as to values....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $14@$16; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $5 50@$6; Scotch Gas, $6@$6 50; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland soft, $5 25@$5 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio strong at 15¾c.@19c., gold, for good ordinary to prime cargoes, but has been quiet to-day. Sales reported since our last of 5,000 bags by the Modesta, on private terms; and 2,750 bags by the Donati, of which 250 bags at 19c. gold. Other kinds firm but without further movements of importance.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been generally slow of sale, with prices, in some instances, quoted as favoring purchasers.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively dull, and quoted barely steady in price.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery, but at somewhat easier prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₱ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,442 bales, (of which 200 bales were on last evening,) including —— bales to shippers, 842 bales to spinners, and 1,600 bales to speculators. Of the sales were 300 bales to arrive.... And for forward delivery a moderately active trade was reported, but at reduced figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 20,200 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 15-32c.@13½c.; May, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; June, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14 9-32c.; September, 14c.@14⅛c.; October, 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; November, 13 25-32c.@13¾c.; December, 13 23-32c. ₱ ℔., showing a decline of 1-16c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,605 bales, and at the shipping ports 13,255 bales, against 9,267 bales same day last week; and for the whole week 62,405 bales, against 64,284 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,758,635 bales, against 3,184,145 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 37,230 bales; to the Continent, 22,490 bales; stock in New-York, 179,242 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 633,235 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid.	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid.	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A restricted movement has been reported in Drugs and Dyes, which, however, have been generally quoted firm as to values. ....English Chemicals have been rather more sought after, and have been quoted steady....Essential Oils have been in better request and held with more confidence....Dyewoods have been quoted firm, but without activity. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $26, currency; Jamaica do., $26; Mexican Fustic, $25@$27, gold; Lima Wood, $55@$60, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

FERTILIZERS—A moderately active movement has been reported in most kinds, on a steady basis as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale. Low grade Winter Wheat Extras have been offered with more urgency, and quoted, in instances, 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, without leading to much activity. Most other kinds have been quoted about steady—in the instance of desirable shipping Extras, firm, though the dealings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 10@$3 90, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65. City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines; low grade Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, mainly at $5 35@$5 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,650 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations. ....A moderate movement has been reported in Southern Flour at unaltered figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 45 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour firm but rather quiet.... We quote at from $4 25@$4 65 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 85@$5 20 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 95@$5 15 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been very dull at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3@$3 15 for Yellow Jersey, $2 90@$3 20 for Pennsylvania, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 450 bbls., in lots, within our range.... Corn-meal in bags continues in moderate request, within the range of $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice ₱ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported in this line, without further important changes as to values. Sales include 1,800 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 37½@$2 40; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 80@$2 90; 750 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 300 cks. Turkey Prunes at 6c.@6¼c., chiefly 6c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6¾c.

GRAIN—An unusually slow trade has been reported in Wheat to-day. Export demand limited, in view of the less favorable foreign advices. Millers doing little. Prices of Spring quoted a shade easier and somewhat nominal. At the close prime Nos. 1 and 2 Spring were rather more sought after, but the bids were not satisfactory, and negotiations made little progress. Winter Wheat values about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of only 36,500 bushels, including No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, Fall inspection, (3,000 bushels,) at $1 29, in store, (which at the close was the asking price, with few bids reported, and none exceeding $1 28;) inferior and ungraded Spring within the range of $1 08@$1 18; White Michigan, $1 48@$1 50, (of which were 3,000 bushels, in store, at $1 48;) Amber Western, in store, at $1 35; inferior to prime Red Western at $1 15@$1 30 ₱ bushel. ....Corn has been slow of sale for shipment, as well as for home trade account, and though in light supply, for prompt delivery, has been quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of only 34,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 60¼c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 65½c.@66¼c. (nominally) for ungraded Mixed Western; 67c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection, (one car-load, to fill vessel, for tonnage;) 65½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 65c. for Low Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 66c.@66½c. (nominally) for Yellow Western; 66c.@66½c. for Yellow Southern; 65c. for Yellow Pennsylvania, and 66¼c.@66½c. for Yellow Jersey, (about 13,000 bushels.)....And for forward delivery, the demand was limited, and the market somewhat unsettled, closing rather more firmly, though without transactions to fairly establish values on any option....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 65¼c. asked, and 65c. bid; do., May option, 65c. asked, and 64½c. bid. ....Rye unchanged; 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 90c....Barley, Peas, Buckwheat, as last quoted, without further important movements reported....Of Barley-malt a car-load of two-rowed State reported sold at 95c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been very lightly dealt in, and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported of only 18,500 bushels, at 48½c. for choice Mixed State, from track; 49c.@50c. for White State, from track; 46½c. for Black State, from track; 47c. for New-York No. 2 White; 46¼c.@46½c. (reported) for New-York No. 2, (with 44c. asked for New-York rejected;) 45c.@48c. for mixed, and (nominally) 47c.@52c. for White Western, car lots....Feed and Straw and Seeds about as last quoted....Hay steady and shipping grades wanted. Sales included 120 bales for the West Indies, and 325 bales for coastwise ports....Receipts of Bale Hay included 2,700 bales by the river barges.

HIDES—Have been in quite moderate demand, and buyers have had the advantage as to prices, in most instances. Sales include 1,500 Montevideo, 19c., gold, four months; 700 dry Texas, 1,000 dry Texas Kips, and 500 City Slaughters, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in less request and quoted lower in price. Export movement on a restricted scale. We quote: New-York State, 12c.@17c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsins, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; Californians, 15c.@20c. ₱ ℔.... The receipts for the week were 1,176 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 73,600 bales, against 40,585 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 954 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 35,747 bales, against 15,566 bales same period 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been fairly active, closing at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 1,000. Sales, 1,000,000....Lumber has been rather more sought after, with the main call in the local market for Eastern Spruce, which has been quoted at $15@$17 for ordered schedules, and $13@$15 for random cargoes. Sales, 500,000 feet....Market otherwise without important changes....Lime and Cement essentially as last quoted.

LEATHER—The movements in this line have been on a moderate scale, for manufacturing purposes, as well as for export, at about previous quotations, buyers, however, having the advantage. Sole has been less freely dealt in, and generally offered with more urgency. Prime tannages of Oak and Union Crop have been in comparatively light stock and firm, but this feature has been somewhat exceptional. Upper Leather has been moderately active, but quoted as favoring purchasers, especially for cash. Morocco quiet. Harness Leather in limited request....The week's receipts have been 59,778 sides, and 2,094 bales do.; exports, 25,700 sides, including 22,000 sides to England and 3,700 sides to the Continent.

METALS—More inquiry has been noted for Ingot Copper, which has been quoted firm, with sales reported of 300,000 ℔. at 22½c. ₱ ℔....Iron has been more freely dealt in, with Scotch Pig quoted firm, and American, under urgent offerings, depressed, and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tons Scotch Pig on private terms; 3,400 tons No. 1 Thomas, part at $23; 1,000 tons No. 2 do. at $21; 500 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American, 1,000 tons Wrought Scrap, and 500 tons new Iron Rails on private terms. ....Lead quiet; domestic Pig quoted at $6 40@$6 45, gold; sales 60 tons at the latter rate....Spelter, Zinc, and Regulus Antimony about as last quoted....Tin quiet, with sales reported of 500 slabs Malacca at about 16⅜c., gold, and 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $7 12½, gold.

MOLASSES—Invoices of foreign steady, with Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test. Sales 461 hhds. and 52 tcs. Matanzas at equal to 33c for 50 test, and 120 hhds. Cienfuegos at 35c....Jobbing trade fair within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted firm, with more doing for shipment. Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 70@$1 80 ₱ 280 ℔. Sales here, 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 75@$1 80, and 300 bbls. finer grades at $3@$4 50. And at Wilmington, a cargo of 3,000 bbls. Strained at $1 61½, free on board, with freight to the Continent direct at 3s....Spirits Turpentine quiet; Merchantable quoted at 41c.@41½c.; sales, 75 bbls., in lots, at 41½c. ₱ gallon....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in moderate demand, partly for export; Crude Sperm quiet; Manufactured Whale and Sperm comparatively dull; Linseed, Lard, and Cotton-seed Oils in request. Most other kinds inactive. Quotations generally unaltered.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive but steady; quoted for early delivery at 8⅞c., in bulk, and 11¾c., in shipping order....Refined moderately sought after; quoted at the close, for early delivery, at 15c.; sales, 7,500 bbls. at 14⅞c.@15c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c. ....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14⅝c.; sales, 4,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less request, but held with firmness....Sales have been reported of 90 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 25; and 25 bbls. Short Clear at $25....And for forward delivery market dull and irregular, with Western Mess, April option, quoted at $23 10@$23 30; May, $23 30@$23 35; June, $23 45@$23 55 ...Prime Mess has been in fair request for shipment, quoted at $21 50@$22.... Extra Prime quoted here at $19....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand; City quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats inactive at about former rates. Sales reported of 37,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.@13¾c. for heavy to light averages, and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon in light demand in the local market, with City Long Clear quoted at 13c.@13¼c. Sales reported of 22 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12¾c. And, for Western delivery, a further sale of 200 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 12 1-16c. ₱ ℔., for the Continent....Western Steam Lard has been quoted stronger in price, influenced by the confident speculative inquiry here and at the West, but the dealings for early delivery have been on a restricted scale, and the market closed weaker.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime to refiners at $14 30; 250 tcs., to arrive, on bill of lading, at $14 25; 53 tcs. choice do. at $14 32½ ₱ 100 ℔....Prime Western Kettle quoted firm at $14 25....And for forward delivery a fairly active business was reported, chiefly in May options....Western Steam, April option, closed at $14 27½@$14 30; May, $14 42½; June, $14 52½; July, $14 65....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 500 tcs., April option, at $14 27½; 6,250 tcs., May, at $14 40@$14 45; 1,500 tcs., June, at $14 55@$14 57½; and 250 tcs., July, at $14 65....And for Chicago delivery, 1,000 tcs., May option, at $14 05....City Steam and Kettle Lard quiet; quoted at $14 12½@$14 25; sales, 130 tcs. ....No. 1 City quoted at $13 25....Refined Lard has been inactive; quoted for the Continent at $14 43¾@$14 50, and for South America at $14 62½@$14 75, and for the West Indies at $13 75....No sales reported....Beef unchanged; sales included 100 tcs. Western within the previous range....A very good demand prevails for the finer makes of Butter (new and old) at strong and buoyant prices, on meagre offerings of the grades most sought after for local trade purposes. Other kinds are in rather moderate request, yet held firmly as a rule....We quote new State, about fair to strictly prime, at 33c.@42c., and new Western at 33c.@42c. And old Butter at from 22c.@38c., for ordinary to choice State; 38c.@43c. for choice to fancy do. (selections:) 17c.@33c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots. And Rolls at from 20c.@30c. for very poor to strictly choice.... Cheese has been in fair request, generally within the previous range. The main call has been for stock suited to the requirements of export buyers. Holders have been comparatively free in their offerings of other than the choicest qualities....We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs have been in ample stock and very moderate request at from 14½c.@17c. for good to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 15c.@16c., showing a further decline....Tallow in moderate demand at about previous figures....Sales have been reported of 110,000 ℔. very good to strictly prime, in lots, at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. ₱ ℔....Stearine inactive and somewhat nominal, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 15½c.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, with Liverpool ground quoted from 80c.@85c.; Liverpool fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, for job lots.

SOAP—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for job lots, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@10c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A fair jobbing inquiry has been reported, with Mace quoted steady at $1@$1 08; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1 05, as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 40c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@23c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in less request, with Potato quoted at 4½c.@4¾c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been held firmly, with Sicily quoted at from $72 50@$130 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $85@$95 ₱ ton, but has been quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive to-day, but quoted steady on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c., and 250 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔. And, rumored, 600 hhds., but without reliable particulars....Refined essentially unaltered.

TEAS—Quoted nominally as before, on a dull market. Sales, 1,000 half-chests Oolong and 700 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Trade has shown more animation. The export call has been rather more satisfactory. Prices have not varied much. Sales include 1,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5¾c.@16c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 50 cases 1873 crop Ohio on private terms; 7 cases 1874 do. at 44c.; 54 cases 1874 crop Pennsylvania on private terms; 160 cases 1874 crop New-England, 8c.@10c.@11c.@15c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 12½; sales, 75 bbls.

WOOL—A very moderate business has been transacted in this line, though prices have favored buyers, holders showing rather more eagerness to close out supplies. Demand from manufacturers limited. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 51,500 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 37c.@46c.; 7,500 ℔. Scoured on private terms; 20 bags Scoured Texas at 55c.; 19,000 ℔. Super Pulled at 30c.@50c.; 1,500 ℔. Texas at 27½c.; 18,500 ℔. Fall California at 15c.@19c.; 15,000 ℔. Spring California at 20c.@29c.; 60 bales Port Philip at 46c., and 10,000 ℔. Buffalo Hair on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been moderate to-day, with rates quoted generally steady. Offerings of Produce consisted mostly of Grain, Flour, Cotton, Provisions, and Resin. And, in the chartering line, a freer movement was noted, chiefly in vessels suited to Petroleum, Grain, and Resin, with rates quoted somewhat irregular, generally favoring shippers....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 bbls. Starch, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 5,200 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 450 bxs. Bacon and 500 bbls. Sugar at 30s.; 20 tons Leather at 50s. ₱ ton; 800 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 ℔....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, (to complete cargo,) at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 30 tons salted Hides at 30s.; 10 tons Leather at 45s.; a small lot of dry Kips at 55s.; 150 pks. Provisions at 32s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 35s. ₱ ton; 50 bbls. Castings at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 30 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce. Also, a Norwegian bark, 336 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. ₱ bbl., (with option of Liverpool.)....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour, (of through freight,) at 3s. ₱ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔....For Cardiff or Newport direct, an Austrian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, and Flour and Oil-cake to complete cargo, reported on private terms; quoted at about 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter for nominal market rate....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 391 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha and Residuum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 100 bbls. Ashes, 70 tons measurement goods, and a small lot of Furs, at $8; a small lot of Wet-salted Hides at ½c. ₱ ℔., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at $12....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 554 tons, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and a bark, with Resin, (3,000 bbls.,) from Wilmington, at 3s.... For Bremen, a German bark, 869 tons, hence, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d., and a German ship, 748 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. do., at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., (with option of Hamburg.) ....For a French port, direct, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon at 1.75 reich-marks...For Dantzic or Konigsberg a German bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, a Spanish bark, 622 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, an Austrian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain, in bags, at 15¼c. ₱ bushel....For Genoa, an American brig, 418 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 37s. 6d....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 576 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported on private terms, quoted at 37s. 6d....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, 231 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $900....For ports north of Hatteras, tonnage was in more demand at the Cuban ports, with the quotations from Havana at $3 50@$4 for Sugar, in hhds.; from Matanzas at $4 25@$4 50 for Sugar, in hhds., and $2 75 for Molasses; from Caibarien at $4@$4 25 for Sugar, and $3 50 for Melado; and from Sagua at $4 50 for Sugar....Coastwise Ice trade requirements fair; Coal and Lumber trades tame.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 31, 1876.

There was a slow, steady trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon. The quality of the herds to hand was generally coarse but fat. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¼c.@12c., scant, ₱ ℔., weights 5½ cwt., scant, to 12 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¾ to 10 cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. General sales at 56 to 57 ℔. net. Milch Cows slow at $45@$75 ₱ head, Calves not included. Veals not quoted. Coarse quality meal-fed Calves slow at 6c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep slow but firm at 6¾c.@7⅞c. ₱ ℔., yearling Lambs at 8½c. ₱ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed slow and weak at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₱ ℔. Light Pigs, 10¾c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for T. L. Eastman 3 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 19 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 15 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 34 Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on ₱ head; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., scant; 29 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. H. Livingston sold for self 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Thompson 60 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., with $10 off the lot, weight 8¾ cwt; for Weatherby & Foster, 19 common Iowa Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; on commission, 9 State Oxen at 9½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weights 9 to 12 cwt.; 1 Bull, quality choice, at 6c. ₱ ℔. on gross weight of 2,220 ℔. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt., scant; 47 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Vail & Kirchway sold for Abbey & Adams 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 39,300 ℔. gross, to dress 56 ℔. net, for selves, 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 22,440 ℔. gross, to dress 57 ℔. net, with $10 off the lot; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 21,750 ℔. gross, to dress 57 ℔. net. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 55 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weights, 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 156 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 56 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head on 38 head, weight 7 cwt.; 10 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., with $1 off ₱ head. Hume & Elliott sold 407 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,666 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 101 State Sheep, weight 8,930 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 371 State Sheep, weight 32,380 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 3 State Calves, weight 340 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 5 State Calves, weight 620 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hallenbeck & Davis sold 19 State Yearling Lambs, weight 1,420 ℔., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 136 State Sheep, weight 13,670 ℔., at $7 45 ₱ cwt.; 144 State Sheep, weight 14,680 ℔., at $7 70 ₱ cwt.; 11 State Sheep, weight 1,100 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 9 State Calves, weight 1,025 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 19 State Calves, weight 2,610 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 12 State Calves, weight 1,650 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Cows for $90, 1 Cow for $50, 1 Cow for $70, 1 Cow for $75. No Calves with the dams.

At Harsimus Cove—W. E. Dudley sold on commission 65 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ to 7 cwt.; 15 Illinois Oxen at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 31 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for R. Maynes, 37 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 35 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler & Co 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; for Pfeiffer & Co., 30 common Indiana Steers at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; for Coskeland & Co., 31 common Iowa Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 coarse Iowa Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold on commission 18 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 49 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; 41 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 12 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weights 9¼ to 10 cwt.; 4 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 9 Illinois Oxen at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; 3 Illinois Oxen at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 10 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 167 Ohio Sheep, weight 99 ℔. ₱ head, at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 68 Sheep, weight 80 ℔. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 362 Sheep, weights 92 to 112 ℔. ₱ head, at 7⅞c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 858 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 241 Veals and Calves, 1,747 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 931 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 98 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,945 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,036 head of horned Cattle, 1,295 Sheep, 1,308 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 6 cars reported, 629 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,823 head, or 519 cars, of which 340 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 462 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 57 cars more—and 575 cars for the same time last year; there was no market to-day; the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 24 cars were held for shipment to-morrow, only a few odds and ends remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 9,200 head for the same week last year; the market was active for the few loads offering; the prices were strong at yesterday's quotations; 1,000 head were disposed of, all for the Eastern trade; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 107 ℔., at $6 90; Indiana Sheep, averaging 106 ℔., at $7 50; Michigan Sheep, averging 85 ℔. at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week, and 13,200 head for the same week last year; the market was slow; sales of about 6 cars Yorkers at $8 20@$8 35 for fair to best offerings; no heavy Hogs were disposed of, and no demand; 3 cars were offering. Cows—Receipts for the week 30 cars new Milkers and Springers; the quality was generally fair to good, and the demand fair; sales at $28@$45 ₱ head for common to best offerings; only a few head remain unsold; only about 4 cars of Dry Cows for butchers' use were offered this week and disposed of at from $4@$4 25, in car lots. Calves—Receipts this week, 200 head, all common light Calves, from 3 to 4 weeks old, and found a ready sale at from $3 50@$4 ₱ head. No good Veals in the market.

ALBANY, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 433 cars, or 93 cars in excess of the supply last week. The market was very quiet; but few were sold, at prices indicating a decline of ⅛c., live weight. Milch Cows—Market rules dull, and but few sales, at $40@$65 ₱ head for fair to good milkers. Veal Calves dull, and most of the receipts went forward in first hands; common to fair, in a small way, were taken at $2 50 ₱ head to 6c. ₱ ℔.; fair to good, 6c.@7½c., and extra, 8c.@8½c. Sheep and Lambs—Demand for Sheep moderate, and sales show a material reduction in price from those current a week ago; Winter Lambs sold at 6c.@7c. for common to fair; 7c.@8c. for fair to good; 8¼c. for extra. The sale of Spring Lambs numbers only 5 from this State, and they were taken at $3 50 each, averaging 45 ℔.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; good demand, but very large supply on sale; Butchers sold at $3@$4; Stockers at $3 75@$4 25; medium to good shipping, $4 25@$4 50; choice to extra, $4 75@$5 50; shipments, 3,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; market quiet but steady at opening, but closing rather weak; sales of Packing at $8@$8 20; Shipping, $8 15@$8 40; Light, $8@$8 10; shipments, 5,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; market active and firm; common, $5@$5 50; good to extra, $5 75@$7 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 6,065 bales; gross, 6,222 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,422 bales; to the Continent, 779 bales; coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 244,850 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 25,461 bales; gross, 27,712 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 30,969 bales; to France, 4,630 bales; to the Continent, 7,199 bales; coastwise, 5,858 bales; sales, 27,000 bales.

MOBILE, March 31.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 1,498 bales; exports, to France, 1,512 bales; to the Continent, 4,817 bales; coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 46,312 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,466 bales; gross, 5,471 bales; exports, to France, 1,512 bales; to the Continent, 5,459 bales; coastwise, 498 bales; sales, 4,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 991 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,002 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,569 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,376 bales; to France, 2,934 bales; to the Continent, 840 bales; coastwise, 992 bales; sales, 2,950 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 572 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,175 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 27,085 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,219 bales; gross, 3,700 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,136 bales; sales, 3,773 bales.

GALVESTON, March 31.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,593 bales; gross, 1,597 bales; sales, 506 bales; stock, 37,783 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,997 bales; gross, 6,063 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,480 bales; to the Continent, 3,000 bales; to the Channel, 1,560 bales; coastwise, 3,899 bales; sales, 3,634 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Wool dull; prices nominally unchanged, except Texas Wool, which is weak; business small and supply ample. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45c.@47c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 45c.@46c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 40c.@42c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 44c.@45c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62c.; Fine, unwashed, 27c.@30c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; tub washed, 48c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 22c.@25c.; Colorado, unwashed, 19c.@22c.; Extra and Merino pulled, 35c.@37c.; No. 1 and Super pulled, 33c.@37c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Texas Coarse, 19c.@21c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring, fresh, $1 04½; do. regular, $1 02 spot; $1 02½ April; $1 07⅛ May; $1 08⅛ June; No. 3 do., 91c.; rejected, 81c. Corn—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 47¼c.; regular, 46¼c., spot; 46¼c.@46⅜c. April; 49⅛c. bid May; 48⅞c. June; high Mixed, 47¼c.; rejected, 40c.@40½c. Oats irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2, 33¼c.@33¾c. spot; 32¾c. April; 34¾c. May; rejected, 27½c. Barley unsettled and lower; fresh, 63c.; regular, 59½c. spot; 59½c.@60c. April; 60½c. May. Rye steady and firm at 66c. Timothy-seed—Demand fair and market firm at $2 10@$2 45. Clover-seed quiet and weak at $9 50@$9 65. Pork steady with a fair demand; $22 45@$22 70, spot, according to quality and date of packing; $22 45, April; $22 75, May; $23, June. Lard easier, but in good demand at $13 77½@$13 80, spot; $13 82½@$13 85, April; $14@$14 02½, May; $14 17½@$14 20, June. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 8½c. Short Rib Middles, 12⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅝c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 328 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firmer, but unchanged. Corn firm at 46½c., April; 49¼c., May. Oats unchanged. Pork easier, but unchanged. Lard a shade higher at $13 87½, cash; $14 05, May.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Sugar firm; common, 6½c.@6¾c.; fair, 7¼c.@7½c.; prime, 7¾c.; strictly prime to choice, 7⅞c.@8c. Molasses steady; common fermenting, 25c.@30c.; prime to choice reboiled, 45c.@52c. Flour firm and in good demand; Superfine, $3 75; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $4 50@$6; choice and family, $6 25@$7 75. Corn-meal quiet at $2 35. Corn in good demand; White, 55c. Oats quiet; sales of St. Louis at 42c. Bran quiet at 65c. Hay dull; Choice, $20. Pork dull; Mess, $24@$24 25. Dry Salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; choice, 14½c. Lard firm; Tierce, refined, 14½c.; Keg, 15c. Rice dull; common to prime Louisiana, 3¾c.@6¼c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime, 15¾c.@18½c. Whisky steady; Rectified, $1 10@$1 12. Exchange, New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 55 for bank; Gold, 114.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Flour steady with a fair demand at $5@$6. Wheat inactive at $1 15@$1 28. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 50c.@52c. Oats quiet but steady at 37c.@43c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 74½c. Pork quiet but steady at $23. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam—Small sales at 13¾c.; generally held higher; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, $8 60; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 07. Butter irregular and unsettled; choice, 33c.@36c.; fair to prime, 25c.@32c. Hogs steady with a fair demand; common to good light, $7 40@$8 25; fair to medium heavy, $8 35@$8 60; receipts, 1,590 head; shipments, 1,665 head. Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Fall, $1 51 asked; No. 3 do., $1 37 bid. Corn opened lower, at 45c.@45½c., closed at 46c.@46½c. cash; 45c.@45¼c. April; 45⅛c. May. Oats inactive; 34½c.@35c. bid. Barley firm, unchanged. Rye dull. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork quiet at $23 25, cash; $23, up country, buyer first half of April. Bulk Meats—A better feeling; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. and 12¼c.@12⅜c., ¼c. less up country. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. and 13⅜c.@13½c. Lard nominally 13¾c. Hogs lower for low grades; Light shipping, $7 30@$7 60; Yorkers, $7 70@$8 10; Packing, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle steadier at unchanged prices. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats; 1,400 Hogs; 900 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 38; No. 3 do., $1 26; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 14½; Extra do., $1 38; Amber Michigan, April, $1 26¼; May, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, April, $1 27. Corn dull and heavy; High Mixed, 52c.; May, 51½c.; June, 52c.; Low Mixed Kansas, spot and April, 51½c.; no grade, 52c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 51c. Oats inactive; No. 2 and Michigan, 36½c. Clover-seed held at $9 40. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and a shade lower; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; Hard do., $1 20½; No. 2 do., cash and March, $1 04; May, $1 08¾; No. 3 do., 93c. Corn easier; No. 2, fresh, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2, fresh, 33½c.@33¾c.; May, 35¼c. Barley weak; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 87c.@88c.; April, 85c.; No. 3 do., fresh, 52c.; rejected do., 30c.@31c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 71½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—Receipts—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,600 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 30; 1,200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and 500 bushels No. 1 Hard do. at $1 38. Corn firm; fair demand; sales, nine cars New at 61c., on track. Oats retailing only. Rye dull; sales one car State, on track, at 82c. Barley inactive. Seeds fairly active at unchanged quotations. Pork dull at $23 25 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines inactive.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet but steady; choice White, 40c.@42c. Mixed, 37c.@39c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions stronger; tending upward. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 15; Clear Sides, $12 40. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 07. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, March 31.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47½; Extra do., $1 57½, in round lots; car lots held 2½c. higher. Chicago Corn dull; new, 65c.; old 66c. Barley dull; sales, 6,000 bushels Canada by sample at 95c. Cornmeal $26, for bolted; $25 for unbolted. Millfeed—Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $20@$21.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.—Printing Cloths quiet at unchanged prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ ₱ cent., which is ⅝ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅞. Erie Railway shares, 17¾; do. preferred, 29. New-York Central, 101, ex dividend.

2:30 P. M.—Consols 94 5-16 for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000. Consols, 94⅜ for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 17½.

5 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 106½.

PARIS, March 31—4:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 22c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 6½d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 400 bales, all American. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 53,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export, and 6,500 bales on speculation; stock in port, 753,000 bales, of which 421,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 27,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were American; actual exports, 4,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 502,000 bales, of which 374,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 9,000 bales; American sales of the week, 29,000 bales. Futures quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 9,000 quarters, of which 1,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 15-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6⅝d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Corn, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Flour, 22s.@24s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Wheat, 10s.@10s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California White., and 10s. 3d.@10s. 10d. for Club do. Provisions—Beef, 90s. ₱ tce. for prime Mess. Lard, 62s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork—Western Prime Mess firmer at 87s. Lard—Western prime steady at 62s.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, April and May delivery, at 6⅜d. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 19-32d.; also sales of the same at 6⅝d.

6 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Cotton—Futures closed dull.

2:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 24s. 9d.

3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon for standard White.

Evening—Sperm Oil, £94 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 46s. 6d.@47s.

HAVANA, March 31.—Spanish Gold, 222@222½. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 11¼@10¾ discount; 60 days, gold, 1@1½ premium; short sight, gold, 2½@3 premium. Sugar firmer, but not quotably higher.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

A means of reforming drunkards has been found to consist in making them swallow an unusual quantity of wine. One of our readers, says the *Figaro*, states that this remedy has been found very efficacious and is much used as a legal punishment in Sweden and Norway. The following is the mode of procedure: Habitual intoxication is punished by imprisonment. From the moment when the delinquent is incarcerated he has no other nourishment than bread and wine morning and evening; but the bread is not served out to him until it has been steeped in wine for an hour. On the first day the drunkard swallows his portion gayly enough; on the second it is less palatable, and he soon receives it with the utmost repulsion. In general, eight or ten days of this diet brings about such utter nausea that prisoners have been known to abstain wholly from the nourishment which is pitilessly offered them. The process once terminated, the toper, with but rare exceptions, is radically cured.

A BALLOT, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

The Elmira *Gazette* says that the following ticket was voted in the Fifth Ward of that city at the late charter election:

For Mayor, Robert T. Turner; for Justice of the Peace, George L. Davis; for Overseer of the Poor, James A. Wilkey; for Constables, Horace B. Batterson, Luman D. Hurlburt; for Alderman, John Laidlaw; for Supervisor, Joseph F. Atwill; for Inspectors of Election, Eugene Atkins, Henry T. Wormley.

Remarks.—Turner is honest. Davis is &c., &c., &c. James A. Wilkey is a good man. Horace B. Batterson and Luman D. Hurlburt will make good officers. John Laidlaw is and has been a hard-working man, and will make a good officer. Joseph F. Atwill is full of the devil, but is smart, &c. Eugene Atkins will do what is right. Wash. Marsh votes this ticket.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A NATIONAL TREASURY OF LEARNING

THE BEST HISTORICAL BUREAU IN AMERICA—ALL COPYRIGHTED MODERN WORKS REPRESENTED—BOUND COPIES OF DOCUMENTS, DEBATES, AND LAWS—A LIBRARY OF OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

Few people are aware what a rich treasury of learning the library of Congress at Washington has of late years become. Starting with only twenty thousand volumes, saved from the burning of the library in 1851, this collection has grown in the quarter of a century since to 300,000 volumes, besides 60,000 pamphlets; yet the mere numerical figures of the collection form the smallest index to the actual value of the library as working material for the legislator, the publicist, the historian, and the literary student. It would be naturally expected that the library of Congress, intended primarily for the use of the National Legislature, would be made complete in all that relates to law, government, and political economy. But this library is besides the best historical library in America, has much the largest collection of newspapers and periodicals, has a more varied and complete collection of English literature than is elsewhere to be found, and stands almost alone in the completeness of its sets and transactions and other publications of scientific institutions throughout the world. Besides this opulence in the materials for American civil, political, and military history, both manuscript and printed, it far surpasses that of any other public collection in the country.

But if the extent and value of this collection, as a great repository of facts and learning, is but little known, still less has the public had any opportunity of learning or appreciating the vast addition to the business of the library involved in the registry of all American copyrights, and the preservation in duplicate, of all copyright publications. By act of Congress in 1870 this copyright business was taken away from the Clerks of the District Courts of the United States and transferred to the office of the Librarian of Congress. The mere entries of copyrights alone, ever since, have numbered between fourteen and sixteen thousand per annum, which involve the record of the titles, furnishing to applicants the certificates of copyright, besides the answers to thousands of letters representing applications rejected as not coming within the law of copyright. It must also be remembered that, by provision of law, copies of each book or other publication must be transmitted to the library and there filed away and preserved. The extraordinary amount of detail required in keeping a threefold index to all this multifarious material, and the receipt and acknowledgment, stamping and numbering and filing away of between twenty-eight and thirty thousand articles every year, consisting of books, periodicals, musical and dramatic compositions, engravings, photographs, chromos, &c., can be appreciated only by one who has seen the pile of literary and other material which arrives at the Capitol by each daily mail, and is opened by the Librarian in person. It must be remembered that the great portion of work done in the library of Congress in thus preserving, in a permanent fire-proof repository, a complete representation of the work of the American Press, so far as secured by copyright, must look to future generations for its vindication. What should we give, for example, to have in one repository, freely accessible to all people in this year of grace 1876, a copy of every book, pamphlet, engraving, or other illustration which emanated from the American press in 1776, 100 years ago? This may seem to be to compare small things with great, when we contrast the paucity of the publications of the year of Independence with the enormous fecundity of the press of the present day. But, although it will be impossible to assemble or to exhibit at the Philadelphia Exhibition the whole product of the press of 100 years ago, it will be entirely feasible for those celebrating the second Centennial of American Independence to summon at Washington all copyrighted publications, of whatever kind, which emanated from the press during the present year.

Besides the labors of the copyright department, which amount in variety and multiplicity of detail to those of a bureau, the Librarian of Congress is charged with the purchase, correcting, cataloguing, and preparing for readers of acquisitions to the library, amounting every year to between 12,000 and 15,000 volumes. The correspondence and foreign orders, the watching of book auctions at home and abroad, and the constant perusal of catalogues required to effect these purchases, and avoid duplications make another large item seldom thought of in connection with the stores of a rich public library, which is the result of gradual accretion and patient daily labor, continued incessantly for many years. In addition to this, the library of Congress, alone of all the public libraries of the country, is charged with the large exchange of public documents with foreign Governments and institutions, through which the library is constantly enriched while sending abroad fifty sets of each document, pamphlet, or report published by order of Congress, or by any department or bureau of the Government. Another most extensive work recently undertaken by the Librarian is the preparation and printing of a comprehensive index to all the documents, debates, and laws of Congress, showing in one alphabet topics of all subjects treated in all this vast collection of material, amounting to over 1,600 printed volumes; about three hundred and fifty of these have already been indexed in the library, but the work will have to stop provided the cutting down of the force contemplated by the Appropriation Committee of the House is extended to this department of the public business. In fact, the Librarian informs me that the business of the Library, the copyright department, and the index requires far more assistants instead of less, and that he has been deterred from asking for additional help by stress of economy and the stricture of the public finances. While the Patent Office employs in its business about three hundred and fifty officers and clerks, the Librarian has at present only sixteen assistants. The Boston Public Library, of less size than the Library of Congress, employs for its very large catalogue and circulating business, seventy officers of all grades, and the library of the British Museum, with 900,000 volumes, and no circulation whatever, has a staff of eighty officers. In fact, it seems to a close observer that the incessant supply of books, and the information to members of Congress and to the public so largely resorting to the Library, forms the smallest part of the business involved in the management of this great national institution.

GEN. SHERMAN'S IDEAS OF AFFAIRS.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a telegram from Washington which says: "Gen. Sherman, in commenting upon the bureau system which has grown up of late years, and which led to so much embarrassment on the part of the commanding Generals of the Army, beginning with Gen. Scott, says that this system is in imitation of that in vogue in the French War Office, and which led to the demoralization of the organization of the French Army, the effects of which were so disastrously experienced in the Franco-Prussian war. As a practical illustration of the course pursued by Gen. Belknap, the General stated that that officer would issue orders to commands, detail officers, and execute other duties of a similar character without the least information having been previously, or in fact often subsequently, being communicated to the commanding General. He frequently obtained the first information of these orders through the newspapers. It was not rarely that it happened that he found it necessary to move troops to a threatened point in the Indian country, sent orders detailing the movement and giving the necessary instructions, when to his surprise these very troops might be miles away at another post. This being the case, he saw no use of his presence in Washington. The General's view, and one which addresses itself to the common sense of any one, is that the Secretary of War is the proper officer to issue the orders of the President, but that the commanding officer of the Army is the one to carry them into execution and to be responsible for their success. The new Secretary of War freely admitted that the routine of the department should not be otherwise, and is disposed to correct the unpleasant surroundings which have hitherto made the exalted post of commanding General anything but pleasant. Gen. Sherman, in speaking of the mention of his name in connection with the Presidency, said that he had been behind in the Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant administrations, and that he had learned enough to be entirely satisfied with his present position. He does not think the Chief Magistrate's seat, exalted and revered as it is, is a place to be envied. As for himself, he wishes to do his duty as a soldier, bring up his family properly, and to be a useful citizen. Political honors have no temptation, he says, for him."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. GEORGE TICKNOR'S MEMOIRS.

LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS OF GEORGE TICKNOR. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. 532, 539. 1876.

These ample volumes contain the memoirs of one whose life extended through nearly three generations, and who had a larger social and literary experience than any other American of his time. Mr. George Ticknor was born in Boston, Aug. 1, 1791, and died in the same city Jan. 26, 1871, thus entering upon his eightieth year, and living through a good part of our history as a nation. The story of his life has been prepared partly by Mr. G. S. Hillard and partly by his wife and daughter. It is chiefly made up of his letters and journals. It deals very little in the personal details and gossip which gather around a great man, if Mr. Ticknor can be said to belong to that rank, and the volumes are needlessly expanded by two large extracts from journals which show, indeed, to what eminent circles Mr. Ticknor was admitted, but which have not so much literary value as his family have evidently put upon them. It was Mr. Ticknor's caution to others not to write long biographies, but his own story is made to course through over a thousand octavo pages, when half this number would seem to be ample room and verge enough for all which need be said. It is a great mistake to inflict such a burden upon the public in this busy age, and compels most readers to learn the art of skipping what editorial good sense should have kept hidden forever. But with this abatement the memoirs can be commended as containing perhaps the best sketches of American and European social and literary life which have yet been published. They are written in a simple, unaffected style, show good judgment, and are deeply interesting, especially the brief sketches of eminent literary characters. In fact, there is so little of Mr. Ticknor in them that they might most properly be called interviews with distinguished people on both continents. He was singularly happy in these friendships and experiences, and gained at the beginning of his career what most others reach as the reward of genius or of successful talent much nearer the end. Entering these circles shortly after he had gained his majority, he was never spoiled by them, and his journals show constant good sense and well-balanced judgment when he was among excitements which would have lifted many men off their feet. Indeed, the very quality which often made his fellow-citizens in Boston feel that he was out of sympathy with common affairs, contributed to make his intimacy more intense and personal with many of the political and intellectual leaders of his age.

Mr. Ticknor came of excellent New-England stock. His father was a native of Lebanon, Conn., a graduate of Dartmouth College, many years a school-teacher, one of the originators of the Boston primary schools, and of the savings-bank system. His mother, a native of Sharon, Mass., also began life as a teacher, which occupation she afterward resumed when she became a widow and before her marriage to Mr. Ticknor. As Mrs. Curtiss she was the mother of the late Judge B. R. Curtiss and of Mr. George Ticknor Curtiss, the biographer of Mr. Webster. She was an attractive and highly-educated woman, and gave to her only son by her second marriage, George Ticknor, such careful training that, by his father's help, he was fitted to enter college when ten years old, and was admitted to the Junior Class at Dartmouth in his fourteenth year. He was idle in college and learned little; but after graduation, under the select tutorship of Rev. Dr. Gardiner, then Rector of Trinity Church, who had been trained under the celebrated Dr. Parr, he read Livy, Tacitus, Juvenal, Persius, Horace, wrote Latin prose and verse, read Homer, Euripides, Æschylus, and portions of Herodotus and Thucydides, in all the work of between two and three years. In 1813 he was admitted to the Bar at the same time with Mr. E. T. Channing, but soon deserted the law for the more genial occupation of literary study and culture. His Greek and Latin books were more congenial than legal studies, and after advising with Dr. Gardiner, Chief Justice Parker, and others, he decided to spend two or three years at a German university. The first knowledge young Ticknor had of this enchanted land was gained from Mme. de Staël's work on Germany, and so little was thought of the higher education in Boston at that time that no one could be found to teach him German. He borrowed a French and German grammar from his friend, Edward Everett, sent to New-Hampshire for a German dictionary, and obtained with great difficulty a copy of Goethe's *Werther* from John Quincy Adams' collection, then deposited in the Athenæum. As companions in those days of opening manhood he had Edward and Alexander Everett, Edward T. Channing, Nathan Hale, William P. Mason, and Jacob Bigelow, while within easy access were the celebrated Dr. Channing, Andreas Norton, William Tudor, Joseph G. Cogswell, William H. Prescott, J. G. Palfrey, George Bancroft, and R. H. Dana. Boston was then a town of hardly forty thousand inhabitants; the Puritan frost yet lingered in the air; people met together in a free and unostentatious way; Faneuil Hall was to the city what the Acropolis was to Athens; the people were accustomed to hear public measures discussed by leading citizens, and Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, then a social leader, had such captivating eloquence that it was said of him at the end of one of his speeches that if it had pleased him to give a hurrah and call on the people to follow him to burn the town, they would have done it. In those days the feeling toward Washington hardly stopped short of idolatry, and when the news of his death reached the city each man shut his store, as a matter of course, without consultation, and in two hours business was suspended, and every man went to his home with a heavy heart, as if he had lost a personal friend.

It was in this atmosphere that George Ticknor grew to manhood, and in this social life that he was reared for what awaited him. It was thought that he ought to take a journey to Washington and other Southern cities before going abroad, and the Winter of 1814-15 was devoted to this object. Letters of introduction from the elder President Adams and others gave him admission to the best society, and he keenly enjoyed his experiences. Some of his sketches are exceedingly well drawn for a young man of twenty-three years. Here is his portrait of John Randolph: "The instant I entered the room my eyes rested on his lean and sallow physiognomy. He was sitting, and seemed hardly larger or taller than a boy of fifteen. He rose to receive me as I was presented, and towered half a foot above my own height. This disproportion arises from the singular deformity of his person. His head is small, and until you approach him near enough to observe the premature and unhealthy wrinkles that have furrowed his face, you would say that it was boyish. But as your eye turns toward his extremities, everything seems to be unnaturally stretched out and protracted. To his short and meagre body are attached long legs, which, instead of diminishing, grow larger as they approach the floor, until they end in a pair of feet broad and large, giving his whole person the appearance of a sort of pyramid. His arms are the counterparts of his legs; they rise from small shoulders, which seem hardly equal to the burden, are drawn out to a disproportionate length above the elbow, and to a still greater length below, and at last are terminated by a hand heavy enough to have given the supernatural blow to William of Deloraine, and by fingers which might have served as models for those of the goblin page. In his physiognomy there is little to please or satisfy, except an eye which glances on all and rests on none. You observe, however, a mixture of the white man and the Indian, marks of both being apparent. His long, straight hair is parted on the top, and a portion hangs down on each side, while the rest is carelessly tied up behind and flows down his back. His voice is shrill and effeminate, and occasionally broken by those tones which you sometimes hear from dwarfs and deformed people. * * * At table he talked little, but ate and smoked a great deal." His visit to Monticello to see Mr. Jefferson was the limit of his journey. One bit of his story is interesting: "There is a breathing of notional philosophy in Mr. Jefferson—in his dress, his house, his conversation. His setness, for instance, in wearing very sharp-toed shoes, corduroy small-clothes, and red plush waistcoat, which have been laughed at till he might perhaps wisely have dismissed them." He had the full benefit of Lord Jeffry's visit to Boston in 1814, and was much pleased with the then famous Edinburgh critic. He was hospitably entertained by President and Mrs. Madison in Washington, found the President more free and open than he had expected, starting subjects of conversation, and making remarks that sometimes savored of humor and levity, though his face was always grave. He described Chief Justice Marshall as "a man who is tall to awkwardness, with a large head of hair, which looked as if it had not been lately tied or combed, and with dirty boots. * * * Before I had been with him half an hour, I had forgotten the carelessness of his dress and person, and observed only the quick intelligence of his eye, and the open interest he discovered in the subjects on which he spoke, by the perpetual variations of his countenance." William Pinkney, the Maryland lawyer, thus has his portrait drawn: "At the age of fifty [he] is possessed with the ambition of being a pretty fellow, wears corsets to diminish his bulk, uses cosmetics to smooth and soften a skin growing somewhat wrinkled and rigid with age, and dresses in a style which would be thought foppish in a much younger man;" yet his declamation was "chaste and precise in its language, and cogent, logical, and learned in its argument, free from the artifice and affectation of his manner, and, in short, opposite to what you might fairly have expected from his first appearance and tones."

In May, 1815, Mr. Ticknor reached Liverpool on his way to Germany, regarding his absence from home as "a sacrifice of enjoyment to improvement," intending to study "not men, but books," and occupying in this way many more hours in the day than I do at home." His personal appearance was much in his favor. In person he was slight, of medium height, and well proportioned. His complexion was dark and rich; his eyes large and almost black, but very bright and expressive, his hair dark, thick, and inclined to curl. He was already a man of the world, entered with keen relish into the best society which Boston afforded, and with fresh, unworn spirits, with an exact and retentive memory, with quick perceptions, ready sympathy, and great vivacity of feeling, was as well prepared as any young American of his day to enter into the life and stir of the best European circles. Among the first dignitaries to whom he paid his respects was Dr. Parr. He was then about seventy, and "looked somewhat like his old friend Dr. Johnson—wore just such a coat and waistcoat, and the same kind of a dirty bob-wig, and rolled himself about in his chair, as Boswell tells us Johnson did. His conversation was fluent and various—full of declamation and sounding phrases like his writings, and as dictatorial as an Emperor's." He spent a month in London during the height of the season, and had the rare good fortune frequently to meet Lord Byron and Sir Humphrey Davy, then the two most brilliant men in England. He describes Davy as "about thirty-three, but with all the bloom and freshness of five and twenty," "has a great deal of vivacity, talks rapidly, though with great precision, and is so much interested in conversation that his excitement amounts to nervous impatience and keeps him in constant motion. His picture of Byron is noticeable: "Instead of having a thin and rather sharp and anxious face, as he has in his pictures, it is round, open, and smiling; his eyes are light, and not black; his air easy and careless, not forward and striking; and I found his manners affable and gentle, the tones of his voice low and conciliatory, his conversation gay, pleasant, and interesting in an uncommon degree." Byron "gave great praise to Scott, said he was undoubtedly the first man of his time, and as extraordinary in everything as in poetry—a lawyer, a fine scholar, endowed with an extraordinary memory, and blessed with the kindest feelings." He had a genuine booksellers' dinner at Murray's. "Those present were two Mr. Duncans, Fellows of New College, Oxford; Disraeli, author of the *Quarrels and Calamities of Authors*, Gifford, and Campbell," and, he adds, "from seven o'clock till twelve the conversation never failed or faltered." Mrs. Siddons greatly interested him. "She is now, I suppose, sixty years old, and has one of the finest and most spirited countenances and one of the dignified and commanding persons I ever beheld. Her portraits are very faithful to her general air and outline, but no art can express or imitate the dignity of her manner or the intelligent illumination of her face. Her conversation corresponded well with her person." "She formed a singular figure by Lady Byron, who sat by her side, all grace and delicacy, and this showed Mrs. Siddons' masculine powers in the stronger light of comparison and contrast." He received more kindness from Lord Byron, with whom he became very intimate, than from any other person in England to whom he had notes of introduction.

Thus entering into a circle which was to constitute one of the great pleasures of his life, he went to Göttingen to study German and drink in learning at the feet of its great masters—men like Benecke, Eichhorn, Blumenbach, Schultze, and Michaelis—who then gave honor to this famous university. The picture of his Göttingen life, where—he remained twenty months, giving himself as strictly to study as he had given himself to society in London; taking a daily walk—often hardly that—with, his friend Everett, to relieve the monotony of continuous study; recreating himself with the venerable Blumenbach, with whom he was very intimate; delving with passionate eagerness into its library of 200,000 volumes; learning Greek from Dr. Schultze, hardly older than himself in years; retiring at ten and rising at five; hurrying from one lecture to another that nothing which the university could give him might be lost; Everett and himself spending their Sunday evenings at Blumenbach's, Heeren's, or Eichhorn's—reflects great credit upon young Ticknor's love of learning, and is hardly matched by work outside of the English or German universities. He went off at times to other German cities, and met the literary men of that country on familiar terms when he had mastered their language. His visit to Goethe was very satisfactory. He represents him as "something above the middle size, large but not gross, with gray hair, a dark ruddy complexion, and full, rich, black eyes, which, though dimmed by age, are still very expressive. His whole countenance is old, and, though his features are quiet and composed, they bear decided traces of the tumult of early feeling and passion. Taken together, his person is not only respectable but imposing. In his manners he is simple. He received us without ceremony, but with care and elegance, and made no German compliments." "He lives now, in his old age, in unconsoled solitude, sees almost nobody, and rarely goes out. His enjoyment of life seems gone, his inclination for exertion gone, and nothing remains to him, that I can see, but a very few years of old and unsatisfied retirement." Mr. Ticknor was agreeably disappointed in the appearance of Frederick von Schlegel. "Instead of finding one grown spare and dry with deep and wearisome study, I found before me a short, thick little gentleman, with the ruddy, vulgar health of a full-fed father of the church." Of his conversation he said: "So fine a flow of rich talk I have rarely heard in Germany." He found A. W. Schlegel, his brother, "in full dress, with his snuff-box and handkerchief by his side, not sitting up to receive company, but poring over a folio Sanscrit grammar." At the Duchesse de Broglie's, the daughter of Mme. De Staël, in Paris, he met Sir Humphrey and Lady Davy, Baron Humboldt, the Duke de Laval, and Augustus Schlegel. This was the first time that he felt the spirit and charm of French society. It was here that Schlegel's remarkable powers for conversation united German enthusiasm and force to French lightness and vivacity, and Humboldt was so excited by the presence of Sir Humphrey Davy that he became eloquent. Humboldt and Schlegel greatly interested him. He remarks, in his journal, that "Humboldt sleeps only when he is weary and has leisure, and if he wakes at midnight he rises and begins his work as he would in the morning. He eats when he is hungry, and, if invited to dine at six o'clock, this does not prevent him from going at five to a restaurant, because he considers a great dinner only as a party of pleasure and amusement. But all the rest of the time, when he is not in society, he locks his door and gives himself up to study, rarely receiving visits. * * * His prodigious acquirements, extending nearly on all sides to the limits of human discovery, kindled by an enthusiasm which has supported him where any other principle would have failed, and prevented from being oppressive or obtruding by a sort of modesty which makes it impossible for him to offend—all together render him one of the most interesting men in the world, and the idol of Parisian society." After spending an evening delightfully at Benjamin Constant's he says, "I care nothing for all his inconsistency, and forget it all when I am in his presence, and listen to the vivacity and wit of his conversation." Another evening he unexpectedly met Robert Southey, and very soon withdrew into a corner with him, "from which neither of us moved until nearly midnight." "He is about forty-five, tall and thin, with a figure resembling the statues of Pitt, and a face by no means unlike his. His manners are a little awkward, but the openness of his character is so great that this does not embarrass him. His character is such as his books would represent it, simple and enthusiastic, and his knowledge very various and minute." Dining at Mme. De Staël's soon after, he met Mme. Récamier, then over forty, but still a beautiful woman, with fine figure, mild, expressive eyes, and arm and hand most beautiful, and another person whom he was equally anxious to see, the romantic Chateaubriand, "a short man, with a dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and altogether a most marked countenance, * * * a man of firmness and decision of character, * * * his conversation, like his character, * * * prompt, original, decisive, and, like his works, full of sparkling phrases, happy combinations and thoughts, sometimes more brilliant than just."

He left this delightful Parisian society in September, 1816, for Geneva, where he dined with the well-known scientist M. De la Rive, and from which he made an excursion to Mont Blanc; and thence he passed over into Italy by the Simplon Pass, visiting Milan and Venice, falling in with Byron, enjoying keenly the mountain scenery of the Apennines at Ancona, and finally making his pilgrimage to Rome itself. Here he studied Italian literature, was presented to the Pope, met Bunsen, Thorwaldsen, and Niebuhr, and witnessed the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Luther's burning the Papal bull, gotten up right under the nose of the Pope—an extraordinary scene—with nobody present but twenty or thirty Germans, Thorwaldsen, and himself. "Bunsen read something between a speech and a sermon; and there were prayers that he had translated from the English prayer-book. Brandes read them, and there was a great sensation produced in the room. What Bunsen said was fine and touching. At the end, Niebuhr—who always reminded me of Rev. Dr. Channing, a small man, with a great deal of soul in his face—went up to Bunsen, meaning to say a word of thanks. He held out both hands to him, and then he was completely overcome; he fell on his neck and wept aloud, and I assure you there were not many dry eyes in the room." In Rome he met several members of the Bonaparte family, and was delighted with what he saw of Italian society.

He had already accepted a professorship of French and Spanish language and literature at Harvard College, and having studied Italian enough for his purpose he turned his steps to Spain, where, between his magnificent entertainment by the nobility and his efforts to collect Spanish books and acquaint himself with the language, he had no idle hours. "For three days I have worked sixteen and eighteen hours a day," he writes to his father from Lisbon, "without fatigue, in my room and in the public library." Turning homeward he passed a few days in Paris, renewing his acquaintance with Humboldt and making that of the Prince Talleyrand, and then returned to England, where he dined with Mackintosh at Lord Holland's, and later came in contact with Lord Brougham, Sydney Smith, the classical Frere, Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, and Wilberforce. He thought Mackintosh "a little too precise, a little too much made up in his manners and conversation, but at the same time very exact, definite, and logical in what he says." Sydney Smith "was in one respect the soul of society. I never saw a man so formed to float down the stream of conversation, and, without seeming to have any direct influence upon it, to give it his own hue and charm. He is about fifty, corpulent, but not gross, with a great fund of good nature, and would be thought by a person who saw him only once, and transiently, merely a gay, easy gentleman, careless of everything but the pleasures of conversation and society." Brougham was then (1819) "about thirty-eight, tall, thin, and rather awkward, with a plain and not very expressive countenance, and simple or even slovenly manners." He was disappointed with Edinburgh. When he dined out, one person made a speech, then another, then another, with little general conversation, and only Prof. Playfair and Walter Scott seemed to be really delightful men. He found Jeffrey, "on the whole, rather pleasant in his own house." Walter Scott was then "about forty-eight, fully six feet high, stout and well made, except in his feet, stoops a little, and, besides that his hairs are pretty gray, he carries in his countenance the marks of coming age and infirmity. * * * When he is excited, and especially when he is repeating poetry that he likes, his whole expression is changed and his features kindle into a brightness of which there were no traces before. His talent was developed late. Clerk, the advocate, told me that Scott hardly wrote poetry in his youth, and in fact could not easily do it, * * * and even when he was past two and twenty, and they were going over to Fife one day in a boat together, and tried a long time to make some verses, Scott finally gave up in despair, saying, 'Well, it is clear you and I were never made for poets.'" Mr. Ticknor had the following anecdote from Sir Walter. He and Tom Campbell were beguiling the time in a stage-coach by repeating poetry. At last Scott asked Campbell for something of his own, and he said that there was one thing that he had written but never printed, that was full of "drums and trumpets and blunderbusses and thunder," and he didn't know if there was anything good in it. And then he repeated "Hohenlinden." Scott listened with the greatest interest, and when he had finished broke out, "But, do you know, that's devilish fine; why, it's the finest thing you ever wrote, and it must be printed." He met Wordsworth at his own home at Rydal Mount, and was surprised to find his conversation so different from all he had anticipated. When he touched upon poetry, he "talked as metaphysically and extravagantly as ever Coleridge wrote; but, excepting this, it was really a consolation to hear him. It was best of all, though, to see how he is loved and respected in his family and neighborhood." In Kensington he was a frequent visitor at William Wilberforce's house. The great philanthropist was then "sixty years old, small, and altogether an ordinary man in his personal appearance. His voice has a whine in it, and his conversation is broken and desultory. In general, he talks most and is most attentive to those who talk most to him."

Mr. Ticknor returned to Boston after this brilliant social experience in Europe and England, June 6, 1819, and was inducted into his Harvard professorship on the 10th of August following. During his four years' absence Daniel Webster had became a resident of Boston; Rev. Dr. Channing had acquired fame; Washington Allston had become an artist; the Prescotts, father and son, were his neighbors; Dr. Bowditch, the mathematician, was also in the city; the Everetts, Edward and Alexander, were at home; and Mr. Ticknor found himself at once in congenial, appreciative, and animating society. Prescott, the historian, he had already learned to love from his intimacy with him in Paris in 1817, where he had trouble with his sight, and the friendship was never darkened by even a cloud for forty years. Hardly less interesting was Mr. Ticknor's interest in Webster, with whom he was intimate for fifty years. This must be said for Mr. Ticknor, that though he was never a man of the people, his friendships with the best men in America and Europe, and especially in his native city, were something remarkable. He was present when Mr. Webster delivered his Plymouth oration in 1820, and was greatly moved by it. "I was never so excited by public speaking before in my life." It was "a collection of wonderful fragments of burning eloquence, to which his manner gave tenfold force. When I came out I was almost afraid to go near him. It seemed to me as if he was like the mount that might not be touched, and that burned with fire." Of the orator he writes: "Mr. Webster was in admirable spirits. On Thursday evening he was considerably agitated and oppressed, and yesterday morning he had not his natural look at all, but since his entire success he has been as gay and playful as a kitten." In September, 1821, he was married to Miss Anna Eliot, the daughter of a wealthy Boston merchant, and settled down still more contentedly to the duties of his professorship and the studious life which was most congenial to him. His college duties were not easy. The new methods of instruction had not disturbed Harvard students in the good old days of Dr. Kirkland, and Mr. Ticknor had a hard struggle to change the current and take the first steps in thorough culture which have made Harvard pre-eminently the leading American university of to-day. His home naturally became a literary centre for eminent Europeans visiting this country and for the young men who attempted literature. Percival and Irving and Dana and Longfellow were encouraged by him, no less than many others less known to fame. At Washington, in January, 1825, he found "Calhoun's the pleasantest of the Ministerial dinners, because he invited ladies and is the most agreeable man in conversation at Washington—I mean of the Cabinet—and Mrs. Calhoun is a very good little woman, who sometimes gives a pleasant ball." The following picture of Mr. Webster delivering his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson has deep interest: "Above four thousand people were quietly seated, and perfectly silent; the light was very dim, partly from the mourning drapery, and partly from the obstructions of the windows with the ladies of the audience, who thronged inside and outside, and Mr. Webster stood forward on an open stage, alone in the midst of the subdued multitude, and spoke without hesitation and with unmitigated power for an hour and fifty minutes, hardly once recurring to his notes which lay on a table partly behind him, and then rather to make a pause than to refresh his recollection. Every word he spoke was distinctly heard in every part of that vast throng, so awestruck were they beneath his power. The tone of the great body of the discourse was solemn and elevated, and though at intervals a murmur of applause and excitement ran through the crowd, it was immediately hushed by the very occasion itself, and by the grave expression of the speaker's countenance and manner, and all became as silent as death. But at the conclusion he forsook this tone, and addressed the people on the responsibility that rests with the present generation, as heirs to those who achieved our independence for us, and on the hopes and encouragements we have to perform boldly and faithfully the duties that have fallen upon us, so that, when he ended, the minds of men were brought up to an uncontrollable excitement, and there followed three tremendous cheers, inappropriate indeed to the occasion, but as enevitable as any other great movement of nature."

Mr. Ticknor was not entirely happy in his Harvard Professorship, and passed it over to Prof. Longfellow early in 1835. He never had over one thousand dollars a year for work which occupied him a good part of his time, and for the last seven of the fifteen years during which he held the post his salary had been diminished, at his own request, on account of financial troubles in the college, to $600. Relieved from active duties, he now spent three years abroad with his family. He met with a warm reception among his old friends, and, constantly mingling in the best society at the European capitals, and free from business engagements, greatly increased his acquaintance among the men and women best worth knowing. His mode of traveling during a good part of his tour was unique. He purchased a large covered carriage, fitted it up with every convenience, bought two span of horses, and, thus equipped, traveled through the United Kingdom and on the Continent. The whole family became greatly attached to this mode of journeying, and frequently employed it after their return home. It was certainly forty years ago the most comfortable way of seeing the country, and Mr. Ticknor's good sense is apparent in suiting himself to circumstances. Again his journal is filled with those bright sketches by leading men which make its chief interest. Among the first new acquaintances was Chalmers, then at Oxford to receive his doctor's degree, "plain, straightforward, speaking his broad Scotch accent as honestly as possible, and expressing his own opinions faithfully, but entirely considerate of the opinions and feelings of others." He found Dr. Buckland "surrounded with the manuscripts of his *Bridgewater Treatise*, then in the press; organic remains of all sorts, and the books and paraphernalia of a hard-working, efficient student." His dinner at Samuel Rogers' was truly agreeable. "Mr. Rogers' conversation was in keeping with his establishment—full of the past, anecdotes, facts, recollections in abundance, and yet quite familiar with all that is now passing and doing in the world." Mr. Babbage, the inventor of the calculating machine, "is a very interesting man—ardent, eager, and of almost indefinite intellectual activity." Archbishop Whately was to him a most curious person. "He is tall, rather awkward, constantly in motion, constantly talking very rapidly, with a good deal of acuteness and a great variety of knowledge, not without humor, and indulging freely in classical allusions, and once or twice venturing on a Greek quotation. He is not prepossessing in manner, and Rogers, from the constant motion of his person from side to side, calls him the 'White Bear;' but you always feel, in talking with him, that you are in the grasp of a powerful mind." He drove out to lunch with Mrs. Joanna Baillie, then about seventy, her accent still Scotch, and "her manner strongly marked with that peculiar modesty which you sometimes see united to the venerableness of age, and which is then so very winning." By far the best sermon he heard in Great Britain was by Sydney Smith, at St. Paul's. Listening to Sir Robert Peel, then a Parliamentary leader, he says: "I do not know that I have ever seen a man who had more skill and practice in managing a deliberative assembly." It was his rare good fortune to be present at the knighting of Sir William Hamilton, and to know intimately Whewell, Sedgwick, and other scientific leaders in England. He again visited Wordsworth, who, "as usual, talked the whole time;" found Southey "a little bent and his hair quite white;" saw the poet Montgomery in his Sheffield home; and was dined and wined as a distinguished American wherever he went. His English experience reminds one of Bishop Coxe's delightful intercourse many years ago among the English clergy, which he has so faithfully recorded in his *Impressions of England*. On the Continent, he visited Goethe's house at Weimar, kept religiously as the great German left it, and made this comment: "[It] seemed to me the monument of a man who was spoiled by a life—a very long life—of constant, uniform success, so that he came at last to think whatever related to himself to be of great consequence to the whole world. * * * The whole German nation is, however, in some degree, responsible for this, for during the last five and twenty years of his life he was humored and worshiped in a way that I think no author ever was before." He met Tieck, since Goethe's death the acknowledged head of German literature, was admitted to his close friendship, heard him read Shakespeare and other authors, evening after evening, and found him a most agreeable companion. He made the acquaintance, also, of Retzsch, the author of the famous designs for Faust, Schiller, and Shakespeare, "whose genius and simplicity I admire more the more I know him;" renewed his intercourse with Humboldt, and mingled very freely in the best German, Italian, and French society. His picture of Neander, the Church historian, is too good to be omitted: "A perfect type of such German students as I used to see often when I was here before. * * * Living up three or four pair of stairs, buried in books, so near-sighted that he can see little more than an inch beyond his nose, and so ignorant of the world that the circle of his practical knowledge is not much wider than his vision; dirty in his person, and in the midst of confusion; but learned withal, earnest, kind, and, I thought, conscientious."

Mr. Ticknor's greeting in Boston, after his three years' absence, was almost an ovation. His friends and acquaintances gave him an impromptu reception; he had already made his mark in the community as a man of generous culture, and henceforth his hospitable mansion on Park street, fronting on the Common, became one of the most marked places for literary reunions in Boston, or indeed in the whole country. What Holland House was for the literary men of England; what Weimar and Goethe's house was for educated Europe; what the *salons* of Mme. De Staël were for men of letters in Paris; what Abbotsford was for Scotchmen during Sir Walter's life; what Rydal Mount and Keswick were while Wordsworth and Southey yet dwelt on earth—all this in as true and yet a different sense Mr. Ticknor's home was to literary men in America and to our visitors from abroad. Here Lafayette was generously received in 1824; here Webster, Legaré, Channing, Bowditch, Allston, Dana, Agassiz, went in and out as if members of the household; here Thackeray was welcome; and whoever came, whether the titled nobleman, the noted scholar, the aspirant to literary fame, or the poor student, he found in Mr. Ticknor a friend to welcome and cheer and help. The library was the pleasantest room in his house, and here he was most at home, and, when free from social duties, always busy with his books. He was never idle. In Dresden, in 1836, he wrote to Prescott, "I read pretty hard, for I find a great deal to make up, and every moment of my time is occupied;" and he was hardly less engaged in his own home. Not compelled, like most of the literary men of his time, to write books for a living, he could indulge his love of discursive scholarship and publish a book only when he pleased. His *History of Spanish Literature*, begun many years before, now engaged his thoughts till 1849, and may be justly called the most complete work of its kind in any language—so complete, in fact, that it must always remain even in Spain the standard and only work for the period which it covers. Mr. Ticknor, with all his industry, was singularly deficient in the faculty of historical imagination. The *Life of Prescott*, his only other considerable publication, does not show this in the same degree, because his affection for Prescott unconsciously warmed and quickened his style, and thus helped him to make what by all odds is the best specimen yet seen of American biography; but his *History of Spanish Literature*, though a mine and treasury of scholarship, does not draw readers to itself as Prescott's histories of the same period do, and a comparison of the two authors plainly reveals the cause. The same criticism may be made of his journals and letters. Teeming as they do with points which are of special interest to literary people, they lack too often those touches which reach the heart and thrill the soul; and thus the very qualities which made Mr. Ticknor so entertaining in society, and so agreeable and useful and judicious as a man of letters, marked him off by a sharp line of distinction from success in general literature. He was rather the Mæcenas of American letters when they stood in strong need of a good patron than one of our prime workmen, and probably more of the authors well known among us to-day can trace their direct and wise encouragement to Mr. Ticknor than to any other man. From his second return home from Europe onward till his death, over thirty-five years, he held by common consent this high position as patron of our literature, and the traditions and the actual services of this office are continued in his family to this day. His part in establishing the Boston Public Library, the most successful institution of the kind in the country, was not slight, and the people of that city are more deeply indebted to him than they know for the constant use, in their homes, of books from its shelves which everybody wants to read. His labors for this institution were excessive. His third trip to Europe was undertaken mainly to complete arrangements with Mr. Bates, its munificent patron, to purchase books at all the great literary centres, and by his will it now contains his own unrivaled collection of Spanish books.

Mr. Ticknor never entered public life, though he was the intimate friend and adviser of many eminent statesmen and political leaders. In early life he was a Federalist; he always voted, and never held himself aloof from sympathy in the political questions which agitated the country or his own State. He took a deep interest in the late rebellion, and never for a moment doubted the final issue, or hesitated in loyalty to the Government. His repeated residences abroad had lifted him above partisan feeling, and his views of political questions, as given in these volumes, are singularly philosophical and just. His last trip brought him in contact with many brilliant men—with Lord Macaulay, Count Cavour, Sir Arthur Helps, Mr. Grote the historian, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. J. R. Chorley, Lord Houghton, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, in fact, with nearly every person of note, either in England or on the Continent—with all of whom, well known as he was and in the fullness of his years, he went in and out as equal; but his more quiet years at home, his constant Summer journeyings to different parts of the country, the coming and going of guests at his delighful residence, his leisure given unselfishly to matters which benefited the public, his intimate relations to those who conducted affairs, his gradual decline into a serene and cheerful old age, the happiness of his domestic life, the atmosphere of generous culture which invested him—altogether the picture of his home life in Boston, the life of the gentleman and the scholar, its purity and simplicity and quiet earnestness, is brighter and better than all his social success abroad. As he neared his eightieth year, he set his house in order. His last five Summers were spent at Brookline, a suburb of Boston, amid books and papers and friends, in a beautiful cottage; and when the final summons came, in January, 1871, the man who had enjoyed the pleasures of cultivated society, as Gœthe enjoyed the homage of the culture of his time, who had survived the friends of his youth, who was almost alone by the death of the companions of his riper life, who surpassed all Americans of his generation in splendid opportunities which he wisely used, was ready to die, and giving a sad farewell to the treasures of his beloved library, quietly and calmly awaited the last moment of his distinguished career.

Mr. Ticknor was not a man of genius, but he made the most of the abilities which were given to him. He was a fine specimen of the New-England character. He had its earnestness, its purity, its truthfulness, its consciousness of high intentions, its resolute will. He had caution and good sense in a remarkable degree. His judgment, whether of men or affairs or books, was seldom at fault. His chief mental gifts were a quick intelligence and a retentive memory, and his great aim in life was the acquisition of learning for its own sake. His eminent social success at an early age did not turn him from this purpose, and the possession of an ample fortune did not abate his zeal. He held all his high gifts as if responsible for their use to mankind; and, while Boston people are not wanting who present other sides of his character from those given in these memoirs, his claim for our public gratitude in return for great services has always hushed hostile criticism. His healthy life, his self-control, his industry, his incapacity to be spoiled by brilliant social success, his efforts to make the most of life under all conditions, are very notable; his accomplishments were always held in modest reserve; his convictions were faithfully maintained; and, altogether, he was the most cultured and cultivated American whom we can remember during the first century of our national life.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1876.
Signed, JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE, WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, CHARLES G. BARRETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the coal business, under the firm name of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS.
Signed, JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE, WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1876.

No. 38 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER, expires this day by limitation.
JOHN R. CECIL, JACOB STOUT, STEPHEN H. THAYER.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a commission business in gold, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
JACOB STOUT, Member of the Gold and Stock Exchanges.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Member of the Stock Exchange.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of DAVIS & TREAT is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES H. TREAT, of the late firm, will continue the said business at the same place, No. 1,481 Broadway, New-York City, and he alone is authorised to liquidate the debts of the late firm and to receive all moneys due the same.
Dated New-York City, March 30, 1876.
JAMES W. DAVIS, CHARLES H. TREAT.

No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of Robinson, Haydon & Co., for the transaction of a general wholesale coal business.
FRS. ROBINSON, FRANK T. ROBINSON, JAMES C. HAYDON.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., 200 Models, best makers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A BOOT WHICH SHALL BE REALLY A help and not, as is too often the case, a hindrance to walking—"Waukenphast." This popular style of English shoe for gentlemen.
CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA RACHEL RHOADES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD M. SHAW, Adolph B. Ausbacher, Terence Farley, John Mitchell, Patrick S. Colton and —— Colton, his wife, Robert Shotwell, Charles H. Schwab, John B. Smith, Henry Ferris, Patrick D. Casey, John Casey, Michael Sheehy, Bradford Willard, Charles P. Rogers, James M. Wentz, Peter A. Guertin, Joseph H. Bumsted, Eugene H. Paddock, Philip S. Taggart, William L. Bones, Joseph H. Welter, James A. Hersey, Levi M. Bates, George G. Kellogg, Jacob B. Croxson, Oscar G. Ditmars, James H. Sohier, Robert A. Fisher, Henry R. McElligott, Robert M. Roberts, Henry S. Hawks, Tobias New, Charles Ingebrand, John B. Ellwood, John Dowd, James J. Scallon, and John F. Schenck, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-House in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number seventy-one (71) Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f26-1aw6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALBERT HAMMACHER and WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, plaintiffs, against HEINRICH C. F. SCHMIDT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 200 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-eight and 19-100 dollars, with interest on $255 09 from February 20th, 1875, and on $413 10 from the 20th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 17th, 1876.
LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of March, 1876.
LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh4-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—FRANCES E. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as assignee of Lewis J. Phillips for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 175 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1876.
G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 4th day of February, 1876.
G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
fe26-1aw6wSa

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE L. WILLIAMSON against JOSEPH T. WHITE, HENRY W. DOMETT, ROBERT S. WALKER, GEORGE H. MASSETT and his wife, HECTOR SEARS, CHARLES SAVARY, SARAH E. BOYD.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the King's County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, February 10, 1876.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
ap1-1aw6wS

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE STABLE, LIGHT AND well ventilated, No. 322 East 60th st., suitable for one or two parties; also, part of private stable No. 157 East 25th st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, No. 153 East 38th st., in thorough good order. Apply on the premises.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, OF MY OWN MAKE; buggies, phaetons, rockaways, expresses, at manufacturers' prices. GRUBE, No. 366 Canal st.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Inquire of A. L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PORTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George S. Porter, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the 22d day of April, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1876.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap1-1aw3wS

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO HUSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Otto Huster, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 27th day March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL PERRY and CHARLES S. PERRY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. HOBSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James R. Nichols, of Elisabeth, Union County, State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of March, A. D., 1876.
SAMUEL V. BAGLEY, Assignee, No. 8 Wall st., New-York City.
mh25-1aw3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY LOVERIDGE and LEWIS M. BROWN, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.
ap1-1aw3wS W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.
JOHN W. HARPER, JOSEPH A. HARPER, Executors.
P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y.
n27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COATES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 3 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of March, 1876.
ALBON MAN, WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Executors.
mh18-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. H. Nichols & Co., No. 1 Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.
J. T. MURPHY, GEO. H. NICHOLS, Executors.
GEO. C. GENET, Proctor. mh4-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.
JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, Executors.
ja22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.
JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.
ja29-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.
PHILIP MICHEL, JOHN F. MILLER, FELIX BROWN, Executors.
f19-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.
WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.
ja29-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HART MUMFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 199 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1876.
mh25-1aw6mS R. H. ROCHESTER, Executor.

STORAGE.

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The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA, COMEDY, BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Lennox. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—TEARS, IDLE TEARS.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon. Matinée—FALSE SHAME.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL, at 2 P. M.—PIANO RECITAL by Dr. Von Bülow. Evening—MUSIC AND READINGS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

C. S. BELL, ex-Secret Service Agent of the Interior Department, and ex-detective in the service of Gen. BABCOCK, gave his evidence yesterday before the Committee on War Expenditures. Partly owing to the incompetence of his examiners, and partly to the tediousness and conceit of the witness himself, the few facts he had to tell are hidden under a mass of verbiage which it needs some little patience to wade through. The essential points of BELL's story are these: While residing temporarily at St. Louis last Fall, he made through the medium of the convicted revenue clerk, AVERY, the acquaintance, first of Col. LUCKEY and then of Gen. BABCOCK, the private secretaries of the President. At that time BELL professes to have believed in AVERY's innocence, and to have looked upon the pending prosecution of Gen. BABCOCK as a political move in the interest of Secretary BRISTOW, and intended to cast discredit on President GRANT, whom he had served as a spy during the war, and for whom he had entertained sentiments of the highest respect. He states that BABCOCK and LUCKEY employed him "to look into the hands" of District Attorney DYER, to find out what evidence was in his possession to be used against BABCOCK. In other words, BELL was to employ the means of access which he possessed to the office of the St. Louis District Attorney, for the purpose of reading his papers and rummaging his drawers with the view of letting BABCOCK and his counsel into the secrets of the prosecution.

The proposals made to BELL went even further than this. He states that he was repeatedly urged by Gen. BABCOCK, while in St. Louis, and subsequently while in Washington, to steal the evidence in Col. DYER's possession and to bring it to a designated place for the purpose of having it destroyed. BELL did abstract a document or two of trifling importance, but made no attempt to carry out the instructions which he got from his original employers. In January last he passed from the employment of BABCOCK into that of the Government. In pursuance of a recommendation received from the President, Secretary CHANDLER gave him an appointment as clerk, with the additional pay and traveling expenses given to clerks who are detailed for special service. In this case, the service required was twofold. First, BRADLEY, (a brother-in-law of A. R. SHEPHERD, and an active friend of BABCOCK,) LUCKEY, and BABCOCK retained a claim upon his services to do all that he could to prevent the conviction of the latter in St. Louis. Second, the President desired him to stay through the Babcock trial, for the purpose "of seeing what was going on, and if there was any attempt to introduce forged or false testimony, or any prejudice against the defendant, he wished to know it, and that if Gen. BABCOCK was guilty he wanted to have him punished."

This was a very remarkable mission to intrust to such an agent, and though he was able to do very little to carry out either of the alleged sets of instructions which he received, the story is one which will require a good deal of further investigation. While drawing the pay of the Interior Department, he came on to New-York to find out the authorship of certain articles in the *Sun*, and he apparently went to St. Louis to keep the President advised, through the Attorney General, about the course of the Babcock trial. The Secretary of the Interior is said to have known what was the nature of his occupation, and to have made no objections to it, and the witness apparently ascribes his dismissal, which occured in the middle of February, to the intimation which he conveyed to the President that he had come to the conclusion Gen. BABCOCK was guilty. He makes no charge, however, that the President was in the slightest degree cognizant of the intrigues which were on foot to save BABCOCK, in fact, he takes pains to impress on the committee the opinion that Gen. GRANT had but one feeling in the matter—to shield BABCOCK from political persecution if innocent, and to leave him to his fate if guilty. The evidence would carry a good deal more weight with it if BELL were not so desirous to show that he harbored the sentiments of an honest man while acting the part of a rascal. To ascribe to virtuous feelings a coure whose various changes were evidently dictated by the hope of reward or of notoriety, makes BELL's testimony less trustworthy than had he confessed himself ready to serve whichever side paid best.

The extremely miscellaneous character of the expenditures of the mail contractors SAWYER & Co. is evident from the testimony given to the House Post Office Committee yesterday. Some seven thousand dollars are said to have been traced to one HOOD, a former protégé of Postmaster General RANDALL—the gentleman to whom is attributed the famous speech that he "ate ANDY JOHNSON's bread and butter." Apparently, it was not the bread and butter of the President alone on which the department was then fed. Another recipient of SAWYER & Co.'s hard-earned money was, according to their books, a former Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. GEORGE W. EARL. This gentlemen is said to have received a part of his money while in office. It is not surprising that he subsequently turned up as a champion of the Chorpenning claim, a monstrosity which has given Congress a great deal of trouble and has ruined a good many reputations quite as pure as Mr. EARL's. The contractors seem to have been strictly impartial, and judged their pensioners not by their politics, but probably by their usefulness. It is a great pity that SAWYER is dead; he might throw some light on some interesting items in his own books.

Whatever may be the fate of the Royal Titles bill in the British Parliament, it is evident that the measure itself lacks popular support. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the Conservatives heartily wish that it had never been heard of. The London *Times* is probably not in advance of British public opinion when it expresses its aversion to the course of the Ministry in recommending to the Queen the assumption of the title of Empress of India. Every reflection of English opinion on the subject confirms the belief that the proposition to give to the Queen the title of Empress is repugnant to the sentiments of the entire mass of the people. The idea, as well as the title, is foreign; and, being foreign, it is distrusted by the sturdy race, who instinctively rebel against that which is not English. The unpopularity of this measure is daily becoming more marked, and though it may have at first seemed a slight matter, it is not unlikely that its passage may be considered one of the most serious blunders of the present Ministry.

So much really important work has to be done in the few remaining weeks of the legislative session that Senators STARBUCK and McCARTHY should make fewer demands upon the time of the Senate. Both gentlemen have read weekly to that long-suffering body disquisitions on canal affairs whose collective length would cover the distance between Troy and Buffalo. Mr. STARBUCK generally takes his turn on Tuesday, when he demonstrates, for the twenty-fifth time, that, as compared with Gov. TILDEN's canal reform policy, there has been nothing so good and beautiful since the beginning of the Christian era. By Thursday Mr. McCARTHY is ready with his reply, which he opens by stating that the arguments of the Senator from the Eighteenth are so weak that they need no refutation, but there are a few points, &c. Both gentlemen then have their speeches printed in full in their respective party journals. Might they not adopt the Washing practice, and print them without delivery? This would save much valuable time and have the same effect.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut will hold her final April election for the choice of Governor and State officers on Monday next. Thereafter the State elections will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. The Governor to be voted for next week will hold office only until the 1st of January, 1877, and his successor will be voted for in November. After that the Governor and State officers will be chosen to serve two years. The Legislature, which now meets on the first Wednesday of May, will, after this year, assemble on the Wednesday after the first Monday in January. In Connecticut, as in New-Hampshire, a majority of all the votes is required to elect, and the chances this year are in favor of an election by the Legislature. The choice of the Legislature is invested with further importance, as that body will choose a United States Senator to succeed JAMES E. ENGLISH, and serve out the remainder of the late Senator FERRY's term, ending March 4, 1879. The Connecticut Legislature consists of twenty-one Senators and 245 representatives. The boundaries of the Senate districts were fixed many years ago, and some of them contain three times the population of others. All the old towns of the State send two representatives, except those from which new towns have been set off. We believe there are a few exceptions in which old towns retain two representatives, notwithstanding that new towns have been created from them. No town or city sends more than two representatives. Last year 14 of the 21 Senators were Democrats, and the same party had a clear majority of 11 in the House of Representatives, numbering 128, against 106 Republicans and 11 classed as Independents. This year there are four tickets in the field, as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry C. Robinson.	Chas. R. Ingersoll.
Lieut. Gov.	F. J. Kingsbury.	George G. Sill.
Sec. of State.	Francis A. Walker.	Marvin H. Sanger.
Treasurer	Jeremiah Olney.	Wm. E. Raymond.
Controller	Eli Curtis.	A. R. Goodrich.
	Prohibition.	Inflation.
Governor	Henry D. Smith.	Charles Atwater.
Lieut. Gov.	Jesse G. Baldwin.	Francis Gillette.
Sec. of State.	Rual P. Cowles.	Lucien V. Pinney.
Treasurer	John A. Rockwell.	Loren F. Judd.
Controller	Dabney Carr.	John A. Peck.

An election will be held in the Third Congressional District (New-London and Windham Counties) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. HENRY H. STARKWEATHER. This district is strongly Republican. The candidates are JOHN T. WAIT, Republican; DAVID A. WELLS, Democrat, and E. H. PALMER, Prohibitionist. Connecticut for many years was a very close State, the majorities rarely getting above the hundreds. Of late years the Democrats have had decided majorities. The following table of the vote of the State for Governor since 1870 will show the situation at a glance:

	Rep.	Dem.	Plurality.	Temp.	Labor Reform.
1871	47,473	47,370	103	....	....
1872	46,563	44,562	2,001	1,549	399
1873	39,245	45,059	5,814	2,451	....
1874	39,973	46,755	6,782	4,960	....
1875	44,272	53,752	9,480	2,932	....

It is clear from the above figures that it will take hard work to give the Republicans anything that they can call a victory. However, there is one favorable sign. That model Congressman, Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUM, is reported to have lost interest in the election since he has found that he cannot get into the United States Senate. Mr. BARNUM's interest in previous elections for a number of years has been a powerful force in developing Democratic majorities, especially in the district which he represents. If faith in the doctrines of the inflationists was anything like as wide-spread as it is said to be by the apostles of the doctrine, we might expect a heavy vote for the inflationist ticket. We are not aware that any accurate estimate has been made of the strength that will be developed by the faction. Counted by the noise they make, the inflationists are a mighty host. The Connecticut election will afford a test of their importance as a political force in New-England, and we should be glad to have seen WILLIAM ALLEN, SAM. CARY, and a select band of Western inflationist stump speakers stirring the air in every county, in order that the full vote of the adversaries of the bondholder and gold dollar might have been drawn out and counted. As matters stand, we have no expectation that the greenback ticket will come out better than fourth best in the race.

It must be admitted that Gov. INGERSOLL is a strong candidate. Last April he ran over five hundred votes ahead of the other candidates on the same ticket with him, while Mr. GREENE, his Republican opponent, fell some seven hundred votes behind his associates. The Democratic majority by these changes was increased no less than 1,200, which difference, in ordinary years, would be a matter of importance in Connecticut. This year Mr. ROBINSON's name will be less scratched than Mr. GREENE's was last. Probably the best result the Republicans can hope for is that the election will be thrown into the Legislature, but a majority cannot be had there without hard work. Ex-Gov. ENGLISH is a man of energy and great popularity, and he will take every possible precaution to secure his seat in the Senate, which he will expect from a Democratic Legislature, and which may be a stepping-stone to a full term of six years.

THE PROSPECT FOR SILVER CHANGE.

On Wednesday the House of Representatives proceeded so far with the bill directing the issue of the silver change as to reject Mr. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND's amendment, making the coin exchangeable for legal-tender notes in sums of three dollars and upward. Why this amendment was rejected is not at all clear to us. We observe that Judge KELLEY made a speech against it, as he can be relied on to do against any sound financial proposition. It is true that there are ten ways of paying silver to the Government for every one that the Government has of paying it to the public. Nevertheless, it is desirable to provide against a possible excess of small change, and no method seems better adapted to this purpose than that proposed by Mr. TOWNSEND. We regret that it was not adopted.

On Thursday Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, succeeded in getting in an amendment making trade dollars a legal tender for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and the smaller coins a legal tender for twenty-five dollars. The telegraphic report of Thursday night made it fifty dollars for coins of all denominations, but the provision is quite as objectionable as it stands. We shall not believe that the Senate will sanction such legislation as this until it is demonstrated by the action of that body.

Yesterday the House passed the bill by a vote of 122 to 100. As to the provisions touching the issue of the silver coins, the House bill is in no respect an improvement on the existing law. It is a grave error to restrict the issue of silver to the amount of fractional currency which may be presented for redemption, inasmuch as a portion of the bright new coin will be hoarded by ignorant persons, and another portion will be sent to California, the West Indies, and Central America. There is, therefore, some danger of these withdrawals causing a scarcity of small change. There should be no restriction on the issue of the silver, and the contingency of a possible over-supply of small coin should be provided against by making it exchangeable for greenbacks in sums of five dollars and upward. The community should be equally protected against a deficiency and an excess in its small change. It is easy to guard against both, yet the House has perversely refused to make provision against either. We do not advocate putting out the silver coins on the conditions prescribed by the House bill, and we think much inconvenience may result from their issue under the restrictions of the existing law. Small change is an absolute necessity, and it is the business of the Government, and of the Government alone, to furnish it. If it is hoarded or exported to be used as money in another country, the Government should supply any deficiency thus created. We are not here speaking of hoarding and exportation caused by a rise in the intrinsic value as bullion above the nominal value of the coins as money, for in that improbable contingency we should have to return to paper.

The London *Economist* of March 18 has given great comfort to those who have made up their minds that the silver tokens shall not circulate. That journal predicts a great advance in the price of silver when the Bank of France resumes specie payments, which it will do not later than Jan. 1, 1878, and very likely much earlier. We can not see any grounds for such a prediction. It is directly contradictory to previous views expressed in the *Economist*. The amount of silver which the French Government will coin is fixed by the Monetary Union of the nations using the franc at a very limited sum. However much the Bank of France may wish for silver, the bullion in the market is not available beyond this limit to supply its wants, and consequently they can have no effect on the price of the bullion, since they will cause no addition to the effective demand for it. Again, the well-informed German correspondent of the *Economist* writes that France is quietly doing all that she can to get rid of her silver, and we see no intimation in any quarter that that Government wishes to return to silver as the practical standard, leaving gold to be dealt in at a premium by the brokers. Finally, the Bank of France appears at the present time, contrary to the supposition of the *Economist*, to have no objections to paying out gold. As we noticed on Wednesday, that bank paid out last year more gold than silver, the respective amounts being $126,000,000 in gold and only $99,500,000 in silver. The importance of the silver question is well illustrated in the last number of the *Economist*, the leading article being devoted to it, as well as a large space in the letters of both the French and German correspondents. The only important new fact brought out is that the amount of silver thalers in circulation in Germany is greater than was supposed. As these coins are to be withdrawn and gold issued in place of them, this is an influence tending to a further fall in the price of silver.

THE MODEL DEMOCRATIC STATE.

There are symptoms of grave difficulty among the Democratic Party in Georgia. The party is suffering from a superfluity of Gubernatorial candidates, and the State from the mismanagement of the party. Since Georgia and the Republican Party experienced the healthy relief which the sudden retirement of BULLOCK and some other carpet-bag statesmen gave them, the Democrats of the "model Democratic State" have had things all their own way. They came into power as reformers individually, and as the "party of reform" collectively, and, after some years of reform based on the most true-blue Democratic principles, the State has been brought to such a pass that the "party of reform" has fallen into general disrepute; the individual reformers have opened a campaign of crimination and recrimination about the causes of it, and the public are beginning to think that the time has come for a general change of men and of policy.

Under these circumstances, it is regarded as certain that the Democratic State Convention will be the signal for a serious disturbance in the camp, and that whatever its action may be, a bolt is inevitable. Five gentlemen want to be Governor; four are actively engaged in killing off each other, and the fifth is waiting to step in when they shall have succeeded. The present Governor, J. MILTON SMITH, has held office for two terms; the great experience he has thus gained marks him out, in Mr. SMITH's opinion, as his own proper successor, and to effect so desirable an object, he is manipulating the county meetings through the various State officers who owe their official existence to him. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT, C. S. A., disagrees with the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair as to the proper person to succeed him. The General is convinced that destiny and the Democratic Party have marked him, Gen. COLQUITT, as the man for the office, and for the past three years he has attended camp-meetings, barbecues, and Granger clubs with great fervor and devotion. The Colquitt stock is extremely aristocratic and select, and holds with unquestioning faith to fine old-fashioned bourbonism; but unfortunately the aristocratic General was Vice-President of a large insurance company which failed under equivocal circumstances, and he is furthermore suspected of sympathy with "Jack" JONES, the defaulting State Treasurer, (who was *not* a carpet-bagger or scalawag,) and his chances have been somewhat diminished thereby. The Smith faction are fighting him with more earnestness than any other of the array of candidates.

Mr. THOMAS HARDEMAN is the third on the list. He, too, is prominent at camp-meetings and agricultural gatherings, and is looked upon as no mean authority on turnips. He is heavy on the relative merits of ruta-bagas and corn as hog and stock feed; but is light in the matter of cash, and it takes this, and plenty of it, to win the suffrage of the average Democratic voter, in Georgia as well as other places. His chances are not brilliant. Next to HARDEMAN, the agriculturist, comes GARTRELL, another General, who fought one battle and carefully avoided repeating the experiment. He took a seat in the Confederate Congress instead. Gen. GARTRELL does not see how his claims to the Governorship can be overlooked. It is true, he lost no limbs in the defense of his State, but he can curse Yankees more loudly and heartily than any one who did, and possibly he intends to run on this platform. The next gentleman on the list is the hard-headed and well-equipped Baptist Church leader, Mr. J. H. JAMES. He is popular with his Church, because he pours out cash instead of words, and at the camp-meeting he comes to the front when the collection is made. He is not given to talk, but to doing, and his canvass for the Governorship will not fail for want of a liberal circulation of the currency. Lastly, there comes out the old war-horse, the veteran of twenty years' service, ex-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. He stands off and lets the others fight it out among themselves. The old gentleman is still hale and hearty, and honest as the day is long; but he is a dyed-in-the-wool Bourbon, and would, if elected, rule the State with a supreme indifference to the history of the past fifteen years.

With the multitude of candidates, the strenuous efforts they are making at mutual political destruction, and the universal discontent with the policy pursued since the Democratic Party has been in power, the election of a Republican Governor becomes a not remote contingency. If the selection be well made, and the candidate be a man of character and probity, it is considered by many that he could be elected without difficulty, for the small traders and the great body of the working classes of the State will vote the Republican ticket to a man. Things are in that condition that any change is looked upon as a change for the better.

THE BLACK HILLS FRAUD.

A graphic letter printed in THE TIMES the other day very clearly exposed the fraudulent character of the reports of gold-finds in the Black Hills. There is abundant reason to believe that several communities on the extreme North-western frontier have been engaged in the business of willfully deceiving emigrants. Our correspondent at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, says that the whole Black Hills gold business is a fraud, and he adds that Cheyenne, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, and one or two other frontier towns have profited by the delusion. That is to say, parties bound for the mythical gold mines stop a few days in these towns and spend some money for board, lodging, and "outfits," in which latter comprehensive term is included all that emigrants and miners need, from an ox-team and wagon to a pan for gold-prospecting. For the sake of securing this trade, newspaper editors print falsehoods about the mines and dilate on the superior facilities which their localities afford to emigrants and travelers.

It is said that the railroad and steamboat companies immediately interested in augmenting this emigration lend their aid in the dissemination of false reports. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that a great deal of lying is done in order to induce immigration to the mines. The result of all this is apparent. The most trustworthy reports are that gold is found in the Black Hills in such small quantities that its gathering pays most indifferent wages. For example, a Cheyenne dispatch dated March 21, and printed far and wide, stated that one party had sent in "several hundred dollars," and that "business at the Hills was lively." The real facts were that this party—that of JAMES ALLEN—had made five hundred dollars in three months. As there were eight men in the party, any school boy can cipher out the rate of wages which these deluded victims had earned in their rough apprenticeship at mining in the Black Hills. The only lively business in the region is that of whisky-selling. This is a fair sample of the entire scheme, and the best statement is that men may make fifty-five dollars a month at the business. Men who are willing to live on starvation diet in the wilderness, and in daily terror of death by violence, for that income, are crazy.

This would be a comparatively unimportant matter if the delusion were confined to a small section of the country. But the truth is that the people interested in circulating the fraud have diligently canvassed the entire Republic. Even in cautious New-England there has been maintained a sheet devoted to the propagation of these falsehoods. In some localities of New-York and New-England, men who have become discouraged with the slow and slender income within reach at home have struck out for the Black Hills and a fortune. They have sold out at a sacrifice, and have risked everything on the hazard of a gold-hunting expedition in the Black Hills. The result is poverty, defeat, and a bitter disappointment. Somebody should be punished for this shameful deception. From the first THE TIMES has denounced the inflammatory dispatches as fraudulent and mischievous. There has been no reason to believe that the stories of gold discoveries in the Black Hills were worthy of belief. Everything pointed to a systematic attempt to mislead. The result shows that from first to last the whole business has been a monstrous delusion.

MEXICO AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Mexican Commissioners who are to exhibit the productions of their native country at the Centennial Exhibition have reached this City, in company with 228 large packing-cases. Of course, it is idle to imagine what the contents of these cases may be. If 200 of them contain cigars for the use of the Commissioners, the remaining twenty-eight would still be sufficient to hold a quantity of interesting and valuable articles, and it is to be hoped that the goods which are to be placed on exhibition will fully and faithfully represent the industries of our sister Republic.

We must not, however, be disappointed if neither Mexico nor any of the Spanish American Republics do themselves complete justice at the Exhibition. Their chief industries are, unfortunately, of a kind that cannot be adequately illustrated at any exhibition in a foreign and remote country. It is universally understood that the staple production of these republics is their frequent and regular political revolutions. To box up a revolution and send it to Philadelphia is obviously impossible. Just at present, the Early Spring Revolution is in full bloom all over the Mexican plains, and before the Exhibition closes, the regular Midsummer and Fall Revolutions will have reached maturity. These, nevertheless, will be looked for in vain by the visitor to the Mexican Department of the Exhibition, and it is needless to say that no just idea of Mexican progress can be obtained from an exhibition from which all revolutions are excluded.

Our Spanish American friends may be able to make an interesting display of their volcanoes—a branch of productive industry in which they have few rivals. Our own Government intends to exhibit a wooden model of a monitor, armed with Quaker guns. The Mexicans can imitate this example by exhibiting a working pasteboard model of one of their best volcanoes, which could be made to execute an eruption once or twice a day—the lava being carefully caught in a tin pail and melted over again for subsequent eruptions. Of course, some one of the 228 packing cases contains a model of the Halls of the Montezumas, in which the Commissioners will daily and publicly revel. It is well known that the people of the Mexican capital devote their entire time to reveling in the Halls of the Montezumas, and Mr. CALEB CUSHING doubtless remembers that when he raised his regiment of Massachusetts volunteers for the Mexican war, he expressly invited all warlike young men to come and revel with him in the aforesaid halls. It is rather odd that none of the returned volunteers ever described the precise way in which either the Mexicans or their invaders reveled. If, therefore, the Commissioners will exhibit a model of the Halls of the Montezumas, and will revel, say from 2 to 3 o'clock every afternoon, they will gratify public curiosity, and at the same time illustrate one of the chief occupations of these people. The same course might be profitably pursued with respect to the fandango, which is a purely Mexican production. Should the Commissioners revel every afternoon and execute a fandango every evening—a proper platform being, of course, supplied for the latter exhibition—we should be able to form a very satisfactory idea of Mexican industries, with the exception, already noted, of the Spring, Midsummer, and Fall revolutions.

There is one department in which Mexico, Central-America, and the South American Republics can easily eclipse all competitors at Philadelphia. They notoriously produce more Generals and ex-Presidents to the square mile than any European country has ever yet produced. A complete series of Spanish-American Presidents during the last fifty years would be of immense interest to anthropologists. Such a series would beautifully illustrate the three periods of patriotic Presidents, military Presidents, and medical Presidents, the latter being the period in which we now live. It may not be generally known that within the last ten years the South American Republics have shown a curious tendency to elect doctors to the Presidency. It is an interesting question whether this preference for doctors is due to a vague feeling that they would prove more efficacious than military men in exterminating rebels, or whether the doctors secured the majority of electoral votes by astutely confining their professional practice to voters of the opposite party. It is probably within the power of the Commissioners of the South American States to give a satisfactory solution to this problem, but however this may be, there is no doubt that if a complete series of Spanish-American ex-Presidents, and a carefully selected museum of Mexican Generals, each of the latter holding by a halter a specimen of his favorite breed of Texan cattle, were to be exhibited, the interest of the Centennial show would be vastly increased.

Seriously speaking, there is reason to believe that Mexico will make a very creditable appearance at the Exhibition. That a country, exhausted as Mexico has been by a long struggle against foreign invaders, and threatened, as she now is, by a new rebellion, should make the attempt to take part in an Industrial Exhibition, is evidence of the energy and patriotism of her leading men, and her Commissioners ought to receive a warm and hearty welcome.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hartford *Post* predicts a large vote in Connecticut next Monday, that will astonish even the Republicans.

The Republicans of Vermont will hold another convention in Montpelier on the 22d of June to nominate candidates for State officers.

The National Democratic Convention is to be held in the hall of the new Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis, it having been tendered for that purpose by the merchants.

The Indianapolis *Journal* predicts that the next President of the United States will not be elected on the currency issue, but will be chosen as a representative of Republican principles during the war, or the opposite.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* expresses the opinion that if the Democratic National Convention does not furnish a good platform and an acceptable candidate the South may consult her own interests in the coming election.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* advises the nomination of Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, for President. It says he is "a true man, a true Democrat, a true American, who stands to-day before the people of this country absolutely immaculate."

One of the Indian members of the Canadian Lacrosse Team, which is about to visit Europe, is named Tekanennosiken. Montreal papers say that the name signifies "Hole in the Sky," a bit of information that may be of interest to one of the Senators from Massachusetts.

Frederick Douglass and others have recommended that the National Colored Convention be held in Cincinnati in the latter part of April, in view of "the unhealthy and pronounced Confederate sentiment that obtains at Nashville, Tenn.," the place selected by the committee.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of March 29 has this statement: "There is reason to believe that Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New-York, who died very suddenly in 1872, has come to life. At least the newspapers are receiving copies of 'Law and Order,' an address delivered by Hon. John last month. This is evidently the beginning of a movement on St. Louis."

The prejudiced Cincinnati *Enquirer* announced the assembling of the Ohio Republican State Convention by such head-lines as these: "Columbus caterwaul; gathering of the Radical roosters to grab for the spoils; prospectus of to-day's toot on the bribers' bazoo; the Hayes harpies preparing to sell out if offered; Morton's brigade raiding the conspirators' camp."

Hon. Thomas Fletcher, of Arkansas, has issued an address to the voters of the State announcing that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, not through any selfish desire on his part for office, or from any undue estimate of his own personal merits or ability, but solely through a desire to serve his friends and a willingness to respond to any demand that may be made upon him to serve the public.

A KINGS COUNTY SEIZURE CASE.

ALBANY, March 31.—N. C. Moak, of counsel for the defendant in the case of Matthew H. Livingston vs. John D. Fredenhall, procured an order from Justice Westbrook to-day requiring the Sheriff of Kings County to show cause why all the proceedings on his part in seizing property under an execution in violation of a stay should not be set aside; and also requiring the plaintiff's attorney to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in disregarding and countenancing the violation of a stay of proceedings granted by the court. The order is returnable April 4, before Justice Westbrook.

COLORED MEN OF TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—In the Colored Men's Convention to-day to appoint delegates to the National Convention of Colored Men, a resolution declaring that the colored people south of Mason and Dixon's line have corrupt leaders, and that the colored race would not pledge their votes to any but good men, was voted down.

ONE OF BABCOCK'S PLANS.

HOW HE STROVE TO AVOID CONVICTION.

AN EX-GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE'S TESTIMONY BEFORE CLYMER'S COMMITTEE—HIS ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER THE EVIDENCE AGAINST BABCOCK—SOME DAMAGING EVIDENCE INCIDENTALLY DISCLOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The man Bell, who gave sensational testimony before the Clymer committee, was in St. Louis during the trial of Babcock, prepared to tell on the stand the same story he told to-day. Bell is said to have been a confidential agent of Gen. Grant during the war, and to have rendered very important and valuable services in the Army as a spy. He was regarded by Gen. Grant as a competent and honest man, who could be completely trusted. Such is the statement which has been current. It may have come from Bell himself. It was through his connection with the General of the Army that the staff officers became acquainted with his abilities and supposed faithfulness. Bell was recommended for employment in the secret service force of the Treasury, but for some reason was not appointed. He was appointed in the Interior Department, and immediately went away to discover the cause of the prosecution against Babcock. He was made to believe that the prosecution was for political purposes, and that Babcock was innocent. He claims to have discovered evidences of guilt which determined him to leave that service, and he is said to have been advised by a friend in New-York that after his knowledge of Babcock's guilt, if he continued to work in the capacity in which he had been employed, he would make himself an accessory after the fact, and would be liable to trial and punishment. This may have been the inducement for him to give his information to the prosecution. At first the prosecuting officers would not talk with him, because they believed he was sent to them as a spy. They knew of his employment by the defense. There had been several supposed attempts to entrap the prosecution into taking up false stories against Babcock, and this was feared as one of them. Finally, after the publication of the cipher with which he had been furnished, he was allowed to tell his story. It was not of a nature, under the circumstances, to gain ready credence, but he went to St. Louis, told his story to the Government attorneys there, who investigated it as well as they could at the late time at which it was related to them, and concluded it was probably true. But it was uncorroborated for the most part, and was of so sensational a character that it seems to have been feared the case of the prosecution would be injured by putting him on the stand. He was held to be used if necessary in rebuttal, but the witnesses for the defense, who would have laid the foundation for the introduction of his testimony, were not called. He was brought before the Clymer committee on the matter of post traderships, and the statement concerning his employment at St. Louis came out incidentally, though he seemed a not unwilling witness. Bell is a man of medium height, of narrow shoulders, and thin chest. He has dark hair and full beard, which is at least a foot long, and very trimly kept. His complexion is rather sallow, and his features small. Of course there is no need of advising that all this class of evidence be received with caution till corroborated. That Bell was employed by the defense in Babcock's case, that he was about the same time appointed in the Interior Department, and was dismissed after his disclosures to the prosecution, are facts which cannot probably be disputed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—C. S. Bell was before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, and testified as follows: I reside in Jackson, Miss.; in June, 1872, I think, I came to Washington to apply for a post tradership in Texas, Fort Davis, or any other post I could get; had recommendations from many officers of the Army, including one from Gen. Reynolds, under whom I had served in 1869 and 1870, in the secret service, in hunting down some of the murderers of the Freedman's Bureau and Army officers; when I came to Washington I went to the office of the Secretary of War and sent in my card, and when I came into his presence he desired to know what I wanted, and I told him that I wished to secure a post tradership; had in my hands a number of recommendations from different officers for services rendered during the war and afterward; he seemed considerably offended at my calling on him on that business, and said if he had known that that was the object of my visit he should not have seen me; told him it would take me but a very brief time to get out of his office; went out and had got to the further end of the building when a young man came out somewhat in a hurry; assumed that he belonged to the Department, from the fact that he had no hat on; he said that the Secretary desired to see me, and I went back; when I went in the Secretary told me that he had been greatly annoyed by various applicants for these posts; do not remember exactly what shape the conversation took, but I know he asked what the post was worth; told him I did not know; he said: "Is it worth $2,000 a year?" I supposed he was merely asking me as a matter of opinion as to the value of such posts there, and I told him I supposed it was worth that; said he: "Can you pay $2,000 a year?" there was very little more said and I went away.

Q.—In that conversation did you distinctly understand him to ask you to pay him $2,000 for it? A.—Well, owing to the nature of the conversation that occurred before I went out, I rather thought he was trying to trap me, to get me into some sort of an offer perhaps; I did not choose to go any further with it, and I let the matter drop; had no direct recommendations for Fort Davis, nor did I make any application in writing; had never met the Secretary previously, and I thought the conversation was rather strange; did not think from the nature of the service I had rendered I ought to pay anything for a thing of that kind, if that was what he meant; at the time I considered it an attempt to entrap me, on account of the sharp words that had passed between us.

Q.—Do you know Col. Goodfellow? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Crosley? A.—I have met him three or four times in regard to business matters.

Q.—Do you know anything with regard to these gentlemen? A.—I do not. Major Goodfellow was Judge Advocate General at the time. I was with Gen. Reynolds, and he had cognizance of a good deal of my work done there.

Q.—Have you ever informed any one that Secretary Belknap used his chief clerk, Mr. Crosby, and Col. Goodfellow, or any Army officer on duty in the War Department, as agents and "go-betweens" in matters of this kind? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind.

Q.—Have you ever heard any post traders in Texas talk about what they paid for their posts? A.—Oh yes; it is common talk in San Antonio and Austin.

Q.—Did you ever make any other applications to the Secretary of War than the one you have spoken of? A.—No, Sir; one was enough for me.

Q.—What business are you engaged in now? A.—I am on detective work; not at present under the Government.

Q.—You were a detective and scout for years in Texas? A.—Yes, Sir; I have been acting as special agent of the Internal Revenue Department.

Q.—Who appointed you? A.—Mr. Chandler.

Q.—Have you rendered any recent service to that department? A.—None since the 16th of February of this year.

Q.—Are you personally acquainted with Mr Chandler? A.—I am.

Q.—Did he appoint you of his own motion, and if not, at whose solicitation? A.—The President of the United States.

Q.—Are you acquainted with him personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have served him at intervals since 1862.

Q.—Had you his recommendation when you went to the Secretary of War? A.—I had.

Q.—Had you Gen. Reynolds'? A.—I did not ask

any but the President's; the recommendation was of such a character that I did not think I needed any other.

Q.—Have you got that recommendation of the President with you? A.—I have not.

Q.—Can you send it? A.—I do not think I can reach it at present.

Q.—What time was it dated? A.—The latter part of December, 1875.

Q.—I thought you said you had it with you when you went to the Secretary of War to apply to be appointed a post trader? A.—I had papers from the President then, but they did not pertain to that matter; they were general.

Q.—Then this recommendation you now speak of was a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior to appoint you as a detective? A.—It did not specify that it was a general recommendation to give me an appointment; it was on a card; I think it read something like this: "Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, I commend to you the bearer, Mr. C. S. Bell, for an appointment. He has rendered valuable service during the war and since." I know it covered one full side of the card and a portion of the other. I handed it to the Secretary of the Interior; I went there a day or two afterward to get it and he could not find it, although he had a very careful search made.

Q.—On that recommendation the Secretary of the Interior appointed you? A.—I suppose he did; I know that the President and Mr. Luckey both spoke to him personally about appointing me; I received the appointment, dated Jan. 5, [the witness here produced his appointment as first-class clerk in the Pension office. He explained that there was no such office as special agent under the Interior Department, the men acting as such being clerks detailed for that duty.]

Q.—What was your salary? A.—Twelve hundred dollars a year and $3 per diem and traveling expenses, aggregating about $2,195 a year. I entered on the office on the 7th of January last. The list of cases was sent to me at St. Louis to be worked up, but I never worked them up.

In cross-examination by Mr. Danford the witness stated that the reason he did not go the President and tell him that Secretary Belknap had proposed to him to pay for a post tradership was that the Secretary of War weighed somewhat more than he did, and he did not think it would do to attack him.

Mr. Clymer—Under that appointment were you interested in the Babcock case in St. Louis? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Were you sent out there to take any part in it? A.—No, Sir, not under this appointment.

Q.—Under any appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you never employed in any way in connection with that case? A.—No; by the Government.

Q.—By whom, then—Gen. Babcock? A. (Hesitatingly)—No, I cannot say that I was.

Q.—By his counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—By anybody for him? A.—By some one acting for him—I suppose acting for him; they said they were; I was employed in November.

Q.—What services were you to render under that employment? A. (After a pause)—I would like a little time to reflect upon that matter so as to put it in shape.

Q.—I only want the truth. It is not very hard to tell that? A.—I do not know as that has anything to do with this case.

Q.—We will determine that after we hear it. I only want to know who employed you? A.—In regard to those St. Louis whisky matters?

Q.—Yes; Gen. Babcock is an officer of the Army, and I propose to inquire about him now. A.—Well, I was employed by Mr. Luckey, the private secretary of the President.

A.—What were you to do for Mr. Luckey? A.—To make it as brief as possible, I was to look into the hands of the District Attorney there, Col. Dyer, and see what evidence there was against Gen. Babcock.

Q.—You were sent by Mr. Luckey, then, to go out there and inquire what case there was against Gen. Babcock? A.—I was there at the time.

Q.—Did Mr. Luckey write to you? A.—No, Sir; I met him there at the hotel.

Q.—How were you to do it? A.—I was simply to visit the District Attorney's office, as I had the run of the office then, and see what evidence there was.

Q.—Did you go there and get hold of it? A.—I did.

Q.—With the consent of the District Attorney? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You got it surreptitiously, then? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you furnish what you got to Col. Luckey? A.—I did; that was in November, at the Lindell Hotel.

Q.—Was there any other person connected with Col. Luckey that you know of? A.—A gentleman named A. C. Bradley, of Washington, who said he was acting as one of the counsel for Gen. Babcock.

Q.—What information did you furnish Luckey? A.—I told him that the evidence against Gen. Babcock at that time was weak; I did not give him copies of any papers.

Q.—Had you read the evidence against Babcock that was in the District Attorney's office? A.—Oh, no; I only knew from what I heard in the office, and what Col. Dyer himself told me.

Q.—Did Col. Dyer know that you were the agent of Luckey? A.—No, Sir; not at that time; subsequently he did.

Q.—Did you look over the papers in that office? A.—Some of them.

Q.—Did you read them all? A.—I read a good many of them.

Q.—Where did you get the papers in the office? A.—On the table and in the drawers.

Q.—Was that the secret service that Col. Luckey told you to render him? A.—It was.

Q.—He told you to go there and find — A.—To go and find out all I could; I wish to state that at that time I believed, from the conversations I heard in the District Attorney's office and among many influential men outside, that this attempt to implicate Gen. Babcock was made for the purpose of injuring President Grant, whom I had served as a scout during the war, and for whom I had a strong regard. These men claimed to be strong friends of Bristow's. I saw many telegrams that passed between Washington and the District Attorneys there and others, and it looked that way. I believed that until another matter came up there and then I thought the parties out there were acting without authority and perhaps were over anxious, and I believed it until I came to Washington. When I came here I found that I was on the wrong track, and I dropped the case, and I took measures afterward to cause information to reach the President that that idea was wrong.

Q.—That Babcock was not guilty? A.—That he was guilty.

Q.—You informed the President that Babcock was guilty? A.—I took measures to inform him that I believed he was guilty; I did it because the President himself told me that if Gen. Babcock was guilty he wished to know it; he wished nothing concealed, and he wished him punished; I took the President at his word and informed him of it, and I got my dismissal in three days afterward.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Gen. Babcock in regard to this matter? A.—Frequently. Probably a dozen times after I arrived here in December.

Q.—If at any time Gen. Babcock admitted to you that he was guilty please state it? A.—His admission was clear enough; if they wanted me to get evidence out of the office and destroy it, it was clear enough.

Q.—Did he admit to you that he was guilty? A.—I told him what Bradley asked me to do in St. Louis, and, instead of dissenting, he said he did not wish me to get the evidence out of that office unless I could get the whole of it; that if I got part of it, it would be worse than none.

Q.—What had Bradley asked you to do? A.—He had asked me to get the evidence out of the office and bring it to the Lindell Hotel.

Q.—What was to be done with it there? A.—Destroy it.

Q.—Was Col. Luckey present when Bradley told you to do that? A.—I believe not; I believe this was in Bradley's room, No. 165, in the Lindell Hotel; the proposition was made after Luckey came East in the latter part of November; I went down with Bradley and Luckey to the depot when Luckey went to take the train to go East, and he told me to consult with Bradley; that Bradley was there in the interest of Gen. Babcock, and this whole move was not against Babcock but against the President, and for me to consult with Bradley and to act with him.

Q.—And Bradley told you to get that evidence out of the District Attorney's office, and bring it to the Lindell Hotel to be destroyed? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you attempt to get it? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Why didn't you? A.—Well I thought that was going rather too far in the matter.

Q.—You had told him all you knew of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you came back here you say you had a conversation with Gen. Babcock? A.—Yes; I met him at No. 2,100 Pennsylvania avenue. [The witness produced a memorandum of the number of the house given him, he said, by Luckey.] In that conversation I related all I had seen and heard in St. Louis, and I told him of this proposal of Bradley; he said he did not want me to get it unless I got the whole of it, that part of it would be worse than none; the matter was talked over between us afterward, and he remarked that if I got it I would be well rewarded; I told him I didn't like to go into it; I also met his counsel, Mr. Storrs; I was at Gen. Babcock's house six or seven times.

Q.—What occurred there when his counsel was present? A.—There was a great deal of talk; I gave them a written report of all that I had seen and heard at St. Louis; I have not a copy of the report; I had given them that report previous to this talk about getting the evidence, and up to the time of making that report I still thought that the matter was intended as a political move, but when I found out that I was wrong I dropped it, and went from here to New-York on the 19th of January, and did not return to Washington until about the 8th or 9th of February; I then took the President at his word, and took measures to send him information that Gen. Babcock was guilty; I should have stated that I gave the thing up after Mr. Bradley left St. Louis, which was a night or two after Mr. Luckey left, and went to Lexington, Ky.; from there I wrote to Mr. Bradley and asked him to return my letter, and he did so, accompanied by the following:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1875.

C. S. Bell, Esq.: Yours received to-day and herewith returned. I am authorized to request you to come on immediately, and to say you will be well cared for. Yours truly,
A. C. BRADLEY,
No. 635 F street, Washington.

It was intended that I should be appointed special agent in the Attorney General's office, and sent to St. Louis to continue my work; and here is the key of the cipher that was given to me to communicate with. [The witness here produced the original of the cipher.]

Q.—Were you appointed in the Attorney General's office? A.—I was not; but I was to be appointed, and I had a card from the President to Attorney General Pierrepont similar to the one I had to Secretary Chandler.

Q.—A card asking to have you appointed special agent? A.—It did not say so; it said: "This is the man of whom I spoke for that appointment," or something to that effect.

Q.—Why were you not appointed? A.—That was about the 15th of December, and the Attorney General delayed the appointment from day to day, and finally went off with the Congressional excursion to Philadelphia, and when he came back he was delayed. I reported to the President two or three times that the appointment had not been made, and I finally found out that the Attorney General was in consultation with the Treasury officials, and he said that he had ascertained that Mr. Dyer would not consent to my working in his office any longer; I asked the Attorney General how he knew that; he told me that he had had a conversation with, as he expressed it, a high official that he met frequently; I asked him why he had disclosed my name to that official, and said to him that if I was out there and the District Attorney was inimical to my mission, I could find it out myself; he said that he had casually mentioned it; that this official had come to his house and they had had this conversation. He said he had my instructions all written out to send me to St. Louis, and he asked me if I wished to go there under the circumstances, and if I thought I could be of any use; now that I knew my mission I said I didn't think I could; I reported that to the President, and it was decided that I could not be of any service, under the circumstances, if I was appointed in the Attorney General's office.

Q.—And the object of your going was to get hold of the testimony? A.—It was to see what was going on. I had no intention of taking the testimony.

Q.—Is this cypher in Luckey's handwriting? A.—Most of it.

Q.—Did you ever communicate with Luckey by means of this cypher? A.—I did not, because I was not appointed by the Attorney General to go out there.

Q.—How did you communicate the information to the President that you believed that Babcock was guilty? A.—I went three times and tried to have an interview with him, and failed, and then I put the thing in a shape that I could get it to him; I got it to him through a newspaper; I put it in that way because I did not care to trust anything in writing in the hands of any one there to go to the President; I had made up my mind that the case was in such a shape that I could do nothing further in it, and I dropped it.

Q.—What newspaper did you make that publication in? A.—In the New-York *Herald*; I marked a copy and sent it to the President, and I have reason to believe that it reached him.

Q.—In your conversation with Babcock in regard to this matter did you say to him that you had proof of his guilt? A.—No, Sir; I told him what evidence was there; other evidence came in just before I left there, and I told him what the evidence was so far as I knew; he repeatedly said to me that there were papers and telegrams of his which, if the prosecution got hold of, it would be almost impossible for him to explain; I saw him frequently for a period of perhaps three weeks.

Q.—Who paid you for the services that you rendered out there? A.—I received very little pay indeed, perhaps $200; it was paid to me by Messrs. Bradley and Babcock; when I went away from St. Louis I had given up the case, but when I received this communication from Mr. Bradley I gave up a position that was paying me about two hundred dollars a month to come on here, and then, after a delay of about five weeks, I received this appointment in the Interior Department, and three days after I communicated this information to the President I received my *congé*.

Q.—Were you to be employed in the District Attorney's office at St. Louis by Bradley, Luckey, and Babcock for any other purpose than to attempt to prevent the conviction of Babcock? A.—That was what they understood, but the President did not understand it that way at all, at least I believe he did not; he said to me that he wished me to see what was going on, and if there was any attempt made to introduce forged or false testimony, or any prejudice against the defendant, that he wished to know it, and I was to make my reports to the Attorney General, and that if Gen. Babcock was guilty he wanted him punished; that is what the President said from the start.

Q.—Did you tell the Attorney General that, in your opinion, Babcock was guilty? A.—I had not arrived at that point at that time.

Q.—Did you at any time tell him that? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you ever tell it to Luckey? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever tell Bradley so? A.—It was not necessary. They fully understood the case.

Q.—Do you mean by that that they knew he was guilty? A.—I do not say that. They, however, thought there were many documents in existence that it would be very difficult for him to explain.

Q.—Did you ever take any documents out of the District Attorney's office in St. Louis? A.—I did on one occasion—reports, notes, and memoranda in regard to the Avery matter; but they were chiefly matters that had been published before; I have explained that all to the District Attorney to his full satisfaction; I believe I took one telegram away from there—a telegram from Bluford Wilson—but that has all been explained to District Attorney Dyer; he understands the whole matter, and was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

Q.—He was entirely satisfied with your conduct in trying to get his papers away from him? A.—Well, there is an understanding there, and that I do not know that it is necessary to explain to the committee.

Q.—I do not care about it if it would be detrimental to the public service. With whom else did you have any negotiations here in Washington with reference to the Babcock matter, save Luckey, Bradley, the Attorney General, and the President? A.—His counsel, Mr. Storrs; none other that I remember.

Q.—Did you never have any interviews with a lawyer named Cook, about this matter? A.—No, I do not know him.

Q.—Or with a man named Benjamin? A.—I do not know him.

Q.—Do you know a clerk of Gen. Babcock's? A.—I do not know his name; I know one by sight; rather a deaf man, with spectacles; I never had any consultation with him about it; I never mentioned our business in that office at all; the Attorney General seemed to be averse to this arrangement, from the fact that he delayed my appointment from day to day.

Q.—That is, he was averse to your going out there to play the spy on Col. Dyer? A.—Yes, he seemed to be; I went directly from the White House to the Attorney General with that card from the President, and I stated to him exactly what the President told me, that if there was any innocent party to be prosecuted he wished to know it, and that if Babcock was guilty he wanted him punished; the Attorney General said, "I intended to commission you to-day, but an official came to my house last night—I will say a very high official—whom I meet upon special occasions;" I understood him to mean the Secretary of the Treasury, and I pointed out of the window where we were sitting toward the Treasury Department and said, "If you have said anything in that quarter, there is no use in my going." The Attorney General said, "It is not the Secretary, but it is a high official," and said he, "under the circumstances it is no use for you to go out there;" I said "No; but you ought to let me find that out for myself."

Q.—You know, then, that the head of the Treasury Department would not have approved of your going out there to play the spy on District Attorney Dyer? A.—Most assuredly.

Q.—When you got that card from the President was it understood between you and him that the purpose of it was to get you an appointment? You were to go to St. Louis and through the District Attorney's office, and to ascertain whether there was any evidence that would show Babcock's guilt—was that the object of the President in sending you there? A.—The object, as I understood it, was to ascertain whether there was any reasonable ground for believing Gen. Babcock guilty, and that, if that was so, the President wished to know it, and if he was innocent, and an attempt was being made to make political capital out of it, or in other words to persecute an innocent man, the President wished to know it; but he trusted in my judgment, and I was not to report to him, but to the Attorney General.

Q.—According to your judgment, the object of the President in sending you there was a proper one—to ascertain whether Gen. Babcock was guilty, but under cover of that appointment the Attorney General and Bradley, Luckey, and Babcock were going to use you for the purpose of destroying evidence? A.—No; not the Attorney General.

Q.—But the others, Bradley, Babcock, and Luckey, wished you to go there and destroy the evidence? A.—Yes; they wished me to do that. I will say here, however, that I had no intention of going there before, because I thought my first duty was to the President, and if I found afterward proof of Babcock's guilt my intention was, as I proved by my subsequent action, to inform the President of it as he had requested.

Q.—And as soon as you did inform him you were turned out of the position you had received under the Interior Department? A.—Yes. I do not say, though, that the President had any hand in canceling my commission. I only state the fact as it exists. The witness produced the letters of dismissal, which were read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1876.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE.

SIR: You are herby directed to return at once to this office all the official papers in your possession.
Very respectfully, CHARLES R. GILL.
CHARLES S. BELL, No. 1,027 Chouteau av., St. Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1876.

SIR: Your service as Clerk of Class 1 in the Pension Office will be dispensed with from and after this date.
Respectfully, Z. CHANDLER.

I will state that on my arrival in St. Louis, the night of the 14th of February, I had a consultation with District Attorney Dyer at his house, at which there were present Mr. Day, whom I believe I knew in this city, and Mr. Eaton, assistant counsel. I explained all this matter to Col. Dyer as fully as I have explained it to the committee, and he understood what I was doing. He knew a good deal of what was going on, which it is not necessary to state to the committee.

Q.—You were employed on both sides, then? A.—No, not at all.

Q.—I thought you said that Col. Dyer knew what you were doing? A.—He knew what I was doing; there was an understanding, and when Roger M. Sherman came out from Mr. Bliss' office in New-York, he got the books and papers in Mr. Hogue's case, and it is susceptible of proof that they were turned over to Gen. Babcock's counsel, and he furthermore attempted to carry out in the District Attorney's office the mission on which I was to have been sent, but I having informed Col. Dyer of that mission, Mr. Sherman's efforts did not succeed.

Q.—What other persons were employed by Babcock, Bradley, and Luckey in this same service? A.—I do not know of any other; I wish the committee to draw the distinction, if they will, that as long as I believed Babcock innocent, I was willing to help him, but as soon as I believed him guilty—

Q.—You threw up the sponge? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have they paid you any more since you threw up the sponge? A.—No, Sir; I have never met them since; I have understood that they desired to see me several times.

Q.—Did you ever have any communication at all with the Secretary of the Treasury about this matter? A.—No, Sir; I had some with Bluford Wilson before I went to St. Louis.

Q.—Were you careful to conceal your movements from Secretary Bristow? A.—At the time of the inception of the plan and until it arrived at the point I have stated I was.

Q.—Did you ever see any other telegrams that passed between Babcock and the members of the Whisky Ring save those that were given in evidence against him? A.—I have never read the evidence fully, but I think there were other telegrams that I saw that were not introduced in the case; I saw them in Col. Dyer's office; I think there were other telegrams, from the fact that before Bradley left St. Louis it was desired that I should be particular to get hold of any telegrams signed "B. Finch" or "Bullfinch;" I never saw them, but after I got here Gen. Babcock told me that when he came to think of it he thought there never had been any with that signature sent to that quarter.

Q.—What was the signature that he used in that quarter? A.—"Bob," and sometimes "Sylph;" I never saw any other signature than "Sylph," and "Bob."

Q.—Why were they not given in evidence? A.—I cannot say. From what I heard in St. Louis, I think an attempt was made to introduce them, but they were bought out by the defense.

Q.—Was it this cipher that you published in the New-York *Herald*, Feb. 10, which enabled Mr. Dyer to decipher the dispatches? A.—I do not know that; they did not give the key to the cipher in that article, but it was declared two days afterward in a paragraph; it is a double cipher; the words are misspelled and placed in a certain order, and it would be very difficult to decipher them without a key.

Q.—Was any other member of the President's household implicated save Gen. Babcock? A.—Gen. Babcock and Col. Luckey; I don't think Col. Luckey had anything to do with the whisky matter; I never saw the slightest evidence of it.

Q.—Then, as I understand it, you, Babcock, Bradley, and Luckey were the parties to the scheme? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the only parties? A.—The only parties; I don't consider his counsel as parties.

Q.—Did you never see any other person in the President's house, with reference to this matter, save Gen. Babcock and Mr. Luckey? A.—I don't think I ever spoke to Gen. Babcock about it in the President's mansion; I generally met him at his residence or at his room on Pennsylvania avenue; I went there openly.

Q.—Do you know anything about the publication of the Attorney General's instructions to the District Attorneys? A.—Nothing whatever; I had nothing to do with the Attorney General's office after about the first of the year.

Q.—You never saw the written instructions that the Attorney General had prepared for you when you were to go to St. Louis? A.—I did not; I know nothing about them only what he stated to me, that he had prepared them; that was at his residence on Vermont avenue; I met him there once or twice.

Q.—How did you happen to be at St. Louis when Mr. Luckey came out there? A.—I lived there temporarily.

Q.—Did you go to see Luckey, or did he come to see you? A.—I went to see Avery, and Luckey was there; I knew him previously.

Q.—How did hese negotiations commence between you and Luckey? A.—On account of my negotiations and interviews with Avery; Avery had been a good friend of mine in the department, and at that time I believed him to be innocent, and I always believed so until he made a statement to me at the Lindell House just before he was convicted.

Q.—Was there any bargain between you and Luckey as to what you were to receive in case you get that evidence? A.—No, Sir, I made no bargains with him whatever.

Q.—Did he ever make you any promise as to what they would pay? A.—He did not; before he left St. Louis he said that of course I would be very liberally paid; I told him I did not care for that.

Q.—Did Babcock make you any promise in regard to it? A.—Not there; he did here; he said I would be liberally paid if I got the evidence off; it was not so much that I was working in his interest as that I regarded the whole matter as a political move at that time, and I desired to serve my old commander if I could; I have very little acquaintance with Gen. Babcock and I had no special interest or sympathy with him.

Q.—Do you think that if Gen. Babcock had been an innocent man he would have wanted you to take those papers and destroy them? A.—Well, I have reflected on that matter a great deal; he stated to me that his letters were capable of a double construction, and I thought that a man in familiar correspondence might write letters that might be misconstrued; I knew that a very innocent expression in conversation is sometimes misconstrued to mean something very different from what is intended, but there seemed to be a great deal of this—too many of these misconstructions.

Q.—Did he ever tell you any particular thing that he wanted you to get? A.—After I spoke to him about the dispatches signed "Bullfinch," or "B. Finch," he said he did not think he had ever sent anything with that signature to that quarter, but he wanted all there was, everything.

Q.—You were to take those bodily from the District Attorney's office? A.—That was the understanding.

Q.—And they were to be destroyed? A.—Yes; but I never agreed to it.

Mr. Blackburn—Do you know who Bradley is? A.—I believe he is a brother-in-law of Mr. A. R. Shepherd, here. He was sent out there just to be on the watch, as he explained to me. He was acting as one of the counsel, I suppose.

Q.—Have you detailed fully the interviews that occurred between you and Luckey in St. Louis relative to your employment for the purpose which you have indicated? A.—I think I have; he stated to me that Gen. Babcock was innocent; that it was simply a blow at the "old man," and I felt so myself at the time.

Q.—Whom did he mean by the "old man," and whom did you mean? A.—The President.

Q.—Mr. Luckey said that Gen. Babcock was innocent, and yet they wanted your services to get certain papers out of the District Attorney's office. A.—That is what Bradley proposed; Lucky told me to consult with him; he told me to get out all the evidence there was.

Q.—Did Luckey tell you the same thing? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Did he not at some time tell you that they wanted to make away with certain proofs? A.—I don't think it came up exactly in that shape, but it was intimated.

Q.—Did Lucky tell you in these conversations anything about Secretary Bristow or his connection with the prosecution? A.—There was a great deal of conversation in that regard; I suppose that the bulk of the conversation tended that way at that time; Mr. Bristow's agency was more intimated in the bulk of the conversation, than expressed; it was put in this way: "This is simply a blow at the old man, the President."

Q.—A blow from whom? A.—That was understood; from Bristow, because Bristow's friends are very zealous there.

Q.—The question between Mr. Luckey and yourself was—A. (Interrupting)—I understood it as a Bristow movement in the start.

Q.—That Bristow was persecuting the President through Gen. Babcock? A.—That the whole matter was in the interest of Gen. Bristow.

Y.—Did you learn from conversation with Babcock that that was his view of the matter? A.—Oh! most assuredly.

Q.—Did he tell you that? A.—Yes, Sir; that was talked over several times.

Q.—Then it is true that all the friends of Gen. Babcock, that you were in consultation with, advanced that view; that it was a war waged by Secretary Bristow, through Gen. Babcock, on Gen. Grant? A.—That was it, and that was the reason I went into it at the start.

Q.—Do you know who sent Mr. Bradley there? A.—He told me that Gen. Babcock sent him.

Q.—Did Mr. Shepherd have anything to do with it? A.—I never heard his name mentioned in the case.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with the President about this matter other than what you have detailed? A.—I had three or four interviews with the President. Up to the time I had my last interview I was firmly of the belief that Babcock was innocent. When I found to my satisfaction that he was guilty from what he desired me to do, and from the remarks that were made, and the talk between the counsel and himself and myself, I attempted three times to see the President and failed.

Q.—In any of the interviews that you had with the President, did you ever learn from him as you did from Babcock and Luckey, that he held the same view of this prosecution that they did? A.—The President was very reticent; he said very little; he only went on that if Babcock was innocent, he did not wish to see him prosecuted; he seemed to make a personal matter in regard to Gen. Babcock, but did not seem to have any bias whatever in regard to himself.

Q.—Was there ever anything that transpired between you and the President to show that he shared the same opinion that those other gentlemen expressed to you in reference to Mr. Bristow? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Robbins—The remark of Gen. Babcock that he did not think he had sent any telegrams signed "Bullfinch" to that quarter led you to infer that he had sent such telegrams to some quarter? A.—Yes, most assuredly it was understood.

Q.—There was a systematic contrivance on the part of the indicted man to suppress the testimony against him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he suppress a portion of it? A.—Yes, as I understood; I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q.—You supposed from the knowledge you derived from him and his friends as to the tracks he wished covered, and the evidence he wished suppressed, that he was unquestionably guilty if all the facts were known? A.—That is the way I understood it; I don't think he had any delicacy in regard to my thinking so; there seemed to be a dual feeling in the matter; the President had one line of feeling and they another.

Q.—You do not think the President had anything to do with this attempt to cover up the tracks? A.—Not at all.

On cross-examination by Mr. Danford the witness stated that he had communicated to Col. Dyer, pending the Babcock trial, everything now given to the committee, and that he understood that he was to have been called in rebuttal if Luckey and some other witness, whose name was not mentioned, had been called for Babcock, but as they were not called, neither was he.

By Mr. Danford—Q.—Does that article in the *Herald* state that you engaged to act as a spy on Col. Dyer? A.—It did.

Q.—Do you not think that Secretary Chandler did exactly right in dismissing you then? A.—Now you have asked me a plain question, and I will tell you that Mr. Chandler knew exactly what I was employed for; he asked me what I went to New-York for; said I: "I went there on matters connected with Gen. Babcock." Said he, "Did Gen. Babcock know you went there?" Said I, "He did, because I wrote him a letter before I left." That is all the conversation we had; I don't know that he knew the details of my St. Louis employment, because I asked him if it was necessary for me to go into details, and he said, "No;" the errand to New-York referred to in the answer, the witness subsequently said, was to discover the authorship of certain newspaper articles published mainly in the New-York *Sun*; he also testified that he went on this business while in the employ of the Government; he said he had received $50 from the *Herald*, for the cipher matter published on Feb. 10, but denied that the information was furnished for pay or that he made any bargain for it.

EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer denied to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he had ever carried any memoranda of B. Gordon Daniels' to the Secretary of War, upon which his commission as post trader was revoked. Nor had Daniels any arrangement with a man named Tracy concerning the payment of money for the post. Witness never knew there was a money bargain between Tracy and Daniels until so informed by the Secretary of War. He then told Tracy that he would have Daniels removed, which was done.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow interpreted at Chickering Hall, last evening, a programme upon which Liszt and Schubert were liberally represented. The pianist's playing never met more fully the requirements of the compositions selected for rendering, and was never more powerful and brilliant than on this occasion. The tuneful and sparkling sketches of Schubert and the bizarre but richly-colored and powerful pieces of Liszt have, indeed, never been as finely rendered before. Of the fourteen elements of the bill, which commenced with Schubert's grand sonata in A major and ended with Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12, there was not one but might be cited as having placed in the strongest light the rare excellences of Dr. Von Bülow's style. The performance of Schubert's Elégie in G was quite delicious, the beauty of the artist's tone being as conspicuous as the crystalline clearness of his touch, and the work had to be given anew, so hearty and persistent was the subsequent applause. Equally welcome in its way was Schubert's capriccio, opus 124, and still more effective was Liszt's setting of two of Schubert's "Soirées de Vienne," in which the dashing character of the themes and the difficulties of the technique were treated with a thorough appreciation of their relative importance and a *maestria* unparalleled. Liszt's "Trilogie Suisse" did not impress us particularly, but a wonderful reading of the same composer's "Polonaise Heroïque" followed—wonderful alike in point of breadth and vigor;—and a mazourka brillant, which came afterward, was as bright and inspiriting as the polonaise was martial. The rhapsodie was hardly as striking after the numbers which preceded it as we could have wished; it appears to be, however, a rather obscure composition.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau acts in "Kit" at Wood's Museum, this afternoon.

"Ferreol" will be represented twice to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

"Brass" will be acted at the Park Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

The last matinée performance of "Julius Cæsar" occurs at Booth's Theatre, to-day.

A matinée rendering of "Pique" may be enjoyed to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The usual day-performance of the San Francisco Minstrels is set down for this afternoon.

Dr. Von Bülow will interpret a miscellaneous programme at his last matinée recital, at Chickering Hall, to-day.

"Partners for Life," with Mr. Montague, will be the attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre, afternoon and evening, to-day.

"The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game" will be acted at Wallack's, this afternoon and to-night.

Matinée entertainments will be offered to-day at the Olympic, Eagle, and Lyceum Theatres and at the Parisian Varieties.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will give a farewell concert, previous to proceeding to San Francisco, at the Armory in Fourteenth street, this evening.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Rignold acted this week in Toronto.

Miss Lotta was this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Miss Julia Rivé has been giving piano recitals in Chicago.

Mr. Frank Mayo was this week at Ford's, in Washington.

Mr. Edwin Booth was this week at Wood's, in Cincinnati.

Miss Rose Eytinge acts in "Rose Michel," in Providence, this week.

Mr. John Dillon was this week at the Indianapolis Grand Opera-house.

Dr. Von Bülow gives five recitals at the Boston Masonic Hall, next week.

Mrs. Emma Waller was at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore, this week.

The Julia Mathews opera bouffe troupe was this week at the Academy of Music, in Chicago.

Mrs. Oates, Mr. Joe Murphy, and Mr. Barry Sullivan are delighting San Francisco playgoers.

Mr. Edwin Adams was this week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis. Mr. John E. Owens plays there next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence acted in "The Mighty Dollar," at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week.

The production by Miss Kellogg of "The Star of the North," at the Boston Theatre, has been attended with artistic and financial success.

The New National Theatre is the name of the new "variety house," now in process of erection at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Wagner Bayreuth rehearsals commence June 1.

The town theatre of Vienna lately celebrated its centenary.

The Théâtre Lyrique is also preparing for the Spring season.

The Comic Opera of Vienna is shut, the season having failed.

Thanks to Verdi and M. Léon Escudier, the Théâtre Italien is once more coming to the foreground.

The successful representation at the Paris Gymnase of a new piece called "L'Oncle aux Espérances" is announced.

Rubinstein had started on his tour through Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and England. M. Gustave Lévy is his managing man.

Out of 143 competitors for the "Hymn to Bismarck," M. Reinthaler, of Bremen, came off victor. The date of the first performance is not yet fixed.

The rehearsals of "Jeanne d'Arc," by Mermet, at the Paris Opera-house, are progressing with great regularity. The first representation is shortly expected.

The Royal Theatre of Munich has issued an edict forbidding actors who die on the stage to come to the foot-lights and bow "before the end of the piece."

The Merelli company commenced their Italian opera season at Vienna with "Faust." M. Capoul, Mlle. Heilbron, and the baritone M. Jamet sustained the principal parts.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller states: "The English have a greater love for music, but they have less talent than the French, and they are obliged to engage foreigners to satisfy their passion."

Those representations which consist wholly of ballet have been abolished at the Vienna Opera; three or four performances a week only are to be given, and the theatre is to close for a month only.

The Paris *Entr'acte* announces entirely new costumes and scenery in the production of "Aïda." The ballet is composed of twenty-four dancers, and at the end of the second act there are no less than two hundred people on the stage.

The opera of "I Puritani," acted at the Milan Scala, was successful; Gayarre, the tenor, and the basso, Signor Maini, chiefly contributed to it. With regard to Signora Zagury-Harris, the expectations the public entertained of her abilities fell rather short of its reality.

THE PIERREPONT LETTER.

REPORT IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DECLARE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS WESTERN SUBORDINATES IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE RULE AS TO ACCOMPLICES' TESTIMONY, AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE REVOKED.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Lord, of New-York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day submitted a report on the resolution referred to that committee in relation to the letter sent by the Attorney General to the United States Attorneys at St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee. That part of the letter to which such resolution more particularly referred was as follows:

"I write this by way of abundant caution, for I am determined, so far as lies in my power, to have these prosecutions so conducted that when they are over the honest judgment of the honest men of the country, which is sure in the main to be just, will say that none has been prosecuted from malice, and that no guilty one has been let off through favoritism, and that no guilty one, who has been proved guilty or confessed himself guilty, has been suffered to escape punishment."

The committee then say: "As an accomplice from the necessity of the case confessed himself guilty, he of course under such determination could not escape punishment, although he had furnished or should furnish evidence essential to the Government. It has not been claimed, and will not be, that any proposition had been made to allow a guilty man to escape punishment merely because he had confessed himself guilty. Therefore it was that the determination of the Attorney General was understood to include accomplices who, confessing their own guilt, had given or should give evidence against their associates in crime. It was with this view that the Attorney General was "requested to inform the House by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates alleged to be in contravention of the long-established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions." To this request the Attorney General, among other things, replied: "No instructions have been given by the Attorney General to his subordinates in contravention of any rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions, and no instructions that had any such purpose or intent, nor any instructions to which any such purpose could be fairly attributed." In order that the position of the Attorney General might be "fully, fairly, and truthfully before the committee," he has consented that the person to whom it was addressed might lay before the committee parts of a letter written by the Attorney General, relating to his letter to his subordinates, as follows:

"The letter was occasioned through numerous representations pressed upon the President and the Attorney General by private letters, by newspaper slips, by personal assertions, and by the statements of one of the oldest Supervisors of the Internal Revenue, that bargains were going to be made with criminals, not from any need of their testimony, but in a manner likely to bring great scandal upon the administration of justice. As a precaution against any such possible wrong the letter was written, and had it not fallen upon excited times it would not have received any other interpretation. Before the many trials now pending are over, I apprehend that it will appear that the caution was none too soon or too earnestly expressed. In the administration of criminal justice, when the great power of the United States is brought to bear, and when human liberty and good repute—more dear to honorable men than life—are at stake, it requires caution, circumspection, and a steady judgment to see that wrongs are not done which cannot be repaired, and that criminals shall not successfully combine to shield themselves by charging their own crimes upon innocent men."

These statements are also contained in the letter of the Attorney General to the subcommittee, which is also herewith submitted.

In the light of these statements, there can be no dispute about the fact. The Attorney General, to prevent bargains with criminals likely, as he says, to bring great scandal on the administration of justice, and as a precaution against any such possible wrong, wrote the letters, and asserts that cautious circumspection and judgment were required to see that criminals should not successfully combine to shield themselves by charging their own crimes upon innocent men; therefore it became necessary to notify his subordinates of his determination that the prosecutions should be so conducted that when they were over it should appear "that no guilty one who had been proved guilty or confessed himself guilty had been suffered to escape punishment." The Attorney General sends to this committee a copy of the letter of Oct. 12 from the Secretary of the Treasury to Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, then at St. Louis, Mo., in which, after stating that it was not easy at this distance to say what, if anything, should be conceded by the Government in particular cases, in order to reap greater benefits in others, and that the District Attorney and his associates on the ground are better qualified to decide on such questions, the Secretary makes certain suggestions in entire harmony with the principles of law hereinafter stated, and in which letter, it appears, the Attorney General concurred. It is not explained why the Attorney General wrote the letter of the 26th of January, without the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has by law the supervision of prosecutions in revenue cases. The question, therefore, arises whether the Attorney General in so instructing his subordinates, acted in contravention of the long-established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions. The testimony of accomplices has been used against their associates from the early ages of our jurisprudence. The evidence of accomplices has at all times been admitted, either from a principle of public policy, or from judicial necessity, or from both. The general rule is that a person who confesses himself guilty is a competent witness against his partners in guilt. (Barbour's Criminal Law, 424.) Archbold, in his *Criminal Pleadings and Evidence*, page 154, states: "An accomplice may give evidence against those jointly guilty with him; but although in point of law they may be found guilty on his testimony alone, yet in practice it is not usual to convict on the testimony of an accomplice * * * unless * * * confirmed in some material part by the testimony of other credible witnesses."

The necessity of a such a rule is apparent. But for conspiracies to commit crime very few of the gigantic crimes which startle extensive communities could be committed, and comparatively but little crime would be committed.

In the cases to which the letter of the Attorney General relates conspiracies are essential to their existence. When each conspirator knows that any one of the necessary accomplices may gain immunity by revealing the conspiracy it leads him to hesitate, and after the conspirators have committed the crime for which they combine it is very difficult, if not impossible, until one or more of their number seeks the immunity given a witness, for the State to bring the conspirators to justice. Preventing accomplices from testifying in regard to the conspiracies in question may deprive the Treasury of millions more than has been lost by transactions such as that which has recently startled the nation." An extensive agreement among atrocious criminals is prevented by the rule. * * * It makes them perpetually suspicious of each other, and prevents the hopelessness of mercy from rendering them desperate," (Archibald, page 154.) But the Attorney General answers that he intended only to prevent criminals from combining "to shield themselves by charging their crimes upon innocent men." How does he know, particularly at this distant point, who are innocent men? Does he judge from their apparent respectability or high official position? Of the classes of apparently respectable citizens and high officials many have confessed their guilt and others have been proved guilty. Did not the high officials and apparently respectable citizens at first vigorously protest their innocence? Why did not the Attorney General, as did the Secretary of the Treasury, allow some discretion to his subordinates? Why did he say that no guilty man who confesses himself guilty shall be allowed to escape punishment, when by the necessary force of the language accomplices are included? It will not be claimed that a person can testify as an accomplice without confessing his own guilt. But the law furnishes a perfect answer to the position of the Attorney General. An accomplice is entitled to no immunity because he charges others as co-conspirators. All promises of favor or pardon are conditional upon his telling the truth. A false accusation would only aggravate his punishment. The Attorney General is not willing that the truth of the accusation shall be settled by a jury to the satisfaction of the court, and that then the ancient rule of law should be applied in favor of an accomplice who tells the truth; but he instructs his subordinates that no guilty man, so confessing his guilt, must escape punishment. The law is laid down in Archibald, page 154. "Accomplices are admitted to give evidence under an implied promise of pardon on condition of their making a full and fair confession of the whole truth, that is, of all the offenses about which they might be questioned, and of all their associates in guilt. This implied promise arises from the consideration that the witness, who is bound to criminate himself does so to discover greater offenders, and upon the performance of the condition to the satisfaction of the court he acquires an equitable title to a pardon." See also People vs. Whipple: "Upon a motion being made by the public prosecutor for the admission of an accomplice to testify, the court, under the circumstances of the case, will admit or disallow the evidence, as will most effectually answer the purpose of justice." (Barbour's Crim. Law, 424.) In Archibald, 182, 5, it is stated: "It may be safe and advisable for the Judge to inform him that if he conducts himself fairly in every respect, and discloses the whole truth concerning the guilt of himself and his associates, his punishment may be mitigated, and, perhaps, he may obtain a pardon. * * * That his confession, testimony, and disclosure must not only be perfectly voluntary, but that it must be found strictly true." The prerogative of pardon is generally a matter of pure discretion, but there are certain cases which come with so strong a claim for indulgence that they are seldom, if ever, resisted. Of this nature is the implied engagement of immunity to accomplices who bring their associates to justice." But under the rule laid down by the Attorney General, the legal advisor of the President, based upon allegations made to the President and himself, these rules are of no avail. The subordinates of the Attorney General would be guilty of a perfidy unknown to an honorable profession should they permit accomplices to testify without informing them that they could expect no favor, although both the court and jury should be convinced that they told the truth. All experience has shown that without such expectation accomplices will not testify, and existing conspiracies to commit crime may not only go on with impunity, but new conspiracies may be organized with comparative safety. It is alleged that the letter of the Attorney General had the effect of suppressing testimony in a recent important case. That the defendant in that case understood it would have that effect appears from the fact stated by the Attorney General, and that such defendant, distrusting, perhaps, the Attorney General, surreptitiously made it public.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the long-established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions is necessary to prevent combinations for criminal purposes, and greatly aids in the disclosures of conspiracies to commit crime, and that the letter of the Attorney General to the District Attorneys of the United States residing in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, dated the 26th day of January, A. D. 1876, stating the determination of the Attorney General, that no person confessing himself guilty should escape punishment, is in contravention of such rule, and that the Attorney General should immediately revoke the instructions covered and implied by the announcement of such determination.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 1—1 A. M.—North-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather continues in New-England and the Middle States, with increased pressure and no decided change in temperature. Warmer southerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States, with continued clear weather. Light rains are reported from the South-west and Lower and Central Mississippi Valley, with easterly winds and lower barometer. The barometer has risen, and is decidedly high in the upper lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley, with clear weather and cold northerly winds. Easterly winds and cloudy weather are reported from Missouri and Southern Iowa. The Mississippi River has risen four inches at Cairo, two inches at Memphis, and one inch at Vicksburg. The Cumberland has fallen three feet at Nashville. The Ohio has risen nine inches at Louisville, eight inches at Cincinnati, and fallen one foot at Pittsburg. The Savannah has fallen seventeen inches at Augusta.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and north-west winds, rising barometer, and stationary temperature.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and north-west to north-east winds, rising barometer, followed during the evening by light rain, and rising temperature in the southern portion.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear or fair weather, easterly to southerly winds during the day, probably followed by light rain during the night.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain, with north-east winds, veering to southerly, slight changes in temperature, and east of the Mississippi rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the upper lake lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missori Valleys rain and north-easterly winds in the southern portions, and cold, clear weather, and decidedly high barometer, with northerly to easterly winds in the northern portions.

For the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather, and northeast to north-west winds, rising barometer, stationary temperature, and during the night light snow.

The Mississippi River will rise slightly between Cairo and Vicksburg. It is now above the "danger line" at all stations between these points, as is reported as follows: 45 feet 8 inches at Cairo; 32 feet 2 inches at Memphis; 42 feet 3 inches at Helena, and 41 feet 9 inches at Vicksburg.

TOO OLD TO BE TAUGHT BY A BOY.

From the Detroit Free Press.

While a clerk in a Detroit hardware store was yesterday morning setting things to rights for the business of the day, a citizen with gray locks and self-satisfied look dropped in and kindly asked:

"Have you any four-quart porous kettles?"

"Porous kettles!" mused the clerk. "I never heard of them."

"What do you call these?" demanded the citizen as he nosed around and held up a kettle.

"That's a porcelain kettle, Sir," was the reply; "that's what you want, is it?"

"That's what I want if it is a porous kettle," said the citizen.

"We call 'em porcelain," replied the clerk.

"What right have you to call 'em so? Why don't you call a dog a cat?"

"But how can iron be porous?" humbly inquired the clerk.

"How can a young man be a fool?" shouted the citizen. "It has come to a pretty pass when a boy of your age attempts to teach a man of my years anything. Don't you suppose I know the difference between porcelain and porous?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, then, here's your seventy-five cents for this porous kettle, and I'd like to have it sent around to the house right away."

The clerk had to submit. He says that a rich man can do anything, while a poor clerk is kept down.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the New-York Evening High School were held at Steinway Hall last evening. On the platform were Mr. William Wood, President of the Board of Education; Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and Messrs. E. L. Fancher, William E. Curtis, Algernon S. Sullivan, and Charles Place. Mr. Hazeltine presided, and after prayer by Dr. Hitchcock, orations were delivered by Henry T. Nugent, David Frendenrich, James O'Neill, James Hamilton, James Kennedy, and W. W. Hildebrand. The presentation of prizes was then made by Hon. E. L. Fancher.

$70,000 *CONFLAGRATION.*

HOUSTON, Texas, March 23.—A fire occurred here last night, destroying a large business block. Thomas Bond's saddlery and harness store, loss $25,000; Samuel Sternes, dry goods, loss $33,000. Two of Marvin's safes in the fire preserved all their contents. Losses about two-thirds, covered by insurance.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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Is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED NOW in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are sore throat and a pain in the breast, frequently leads to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Better try at once Jayne's Expectorant, a standard remedy, whose curative properties have been tested by thousands.—*Advertisement.*

Fuller, Warren & Co., Exclusive Makers of the first premium double oven
Warren Range
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Lawson Furnaces.
A large assortment of stoves and ranges, for shipment to any part of the world, constantly in stock.
FULLER, WARREN & Co., No. 236 Water st., New-York.

Espenscheid's Spring Style of Hats just Introduced.—Gentlemen in want of a hat superior in style and quality are invited to call. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards. Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Milk of Magnesia in small doses is the most effective cure for cholera morbus and cholera infantum known to the profession. To be had of all druggists.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger at any door or window.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children are delighted with them.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Fair Haven, Conn., March 29, after a brief illness, Mrs. REBECCA S. ABBOTT, widow of the late Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, formerly of New-York City, and recently of South Natick, Mass.
Interment at Green-Wood, Saturday, April 1, at 3 P. M. Services at the grave.

DENNY.—On Friday, March 31, CHARLOTTE, infant daughter of Charles A. and Jane S. Denny, aged 8 months and 18 days.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 202 President st., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M., Monday, April 3.

DIBBLEE.—At New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, the 30th inst., CAROLINE M. DIBBLEE, daughter of the late Henry Dibblee.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, E. R. Dibblee, No. 24 West 27th st., at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, the 2d of April.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday, March 29, after a short illness, PHEBE F., beloved wife of Richard T. Dunscomb and daughter of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 261 West 42d st., on Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

EARLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., March 30, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Edward I. Earle, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral services Monday, April 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the True Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack. Trains leave Chambers st. via New-Jersey and New-York Railway at 1 o'clock; returning, 5:15.

GIESBRECHT.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 29, JANE, wife of G. H. Giesbrecht, aged 43 years, 1 month, and 18 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, April 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 61 Bergen st., Brooklyn.

HALK.—At Harlem, Thursday evening, March 30, MARY WELCKER, beloved wife of John V. Halk, in the 37th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, April 2, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 453 East 116th st.

HILLYER.—On Thursday, March 30, after a lingering illness, JOHN B. HILLYER, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 12 West 89th st., at 2 P. M. Sunday, April 2.

JACKSON.—On Wednesday evening, March 29, ALICE, wife of William Jackson, in the 83d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 124 First place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 P. M.

LOWREY.—On Thursday, March 30, 1876, after a long illness, JOHN LOWREY.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 162 West 47th st., on Saturday, April 1, at 1:30 P. M.

MABBATT.—On Thursday, March 30, SAMUEL R., son of the late Samuel R. Mabbatt, in the 33d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 235 East 19th st., on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

MALLORY.—On Friday, March 31, JENNIE GERTRUDE, wife of John A. Mallory.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 West 9th st., on Monday, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

MARRENNER.—On Friday, March 31, at the residence of his mother, Brooklyn, EDWARD MARRENNER, aged 48 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHILLIPS.—At Harlem, suddenly, on Friday, March 31, MARY PHILLIPS, in the 59th year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 50 West 129th st., on Sunday afternoon, April 2, at 4:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

ROSS.—On Thursday, March 30, WILLIAM ROSS, aged 67 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 449 West 34th st., Sunday, April 2, 4 P. M.

WALLACE.—At East Orange, N. J., Friday, March 31, MARGARET, daughter of the late Capt. Martin Brown, of Newfoundland, N. J., and wife of William S. Wallace, aged 79 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Maple av., East Orange, N. J., on Monday, April 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
☞ Michigan papers please copy.

WINANT.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., March 30, DANIEL M. WINANT, in the 79th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, April 1, 1:30 o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock M., on New-Jersey Midland Railroad and return at 5 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY,
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

SUNDAY, April 2, lecture to Christians, from 8 to 8:45 A. M.
Admission free by ticket, to be had on application at Hippodrome.
FOR WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M. } Without ticket.
FOR MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M. }
SATURDAY, April 1, and every Saturday thereafter, the noon meeting will be held at Association Hall, 23d st., near 4th av., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject: "Special Prayer for Christian Work."
YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS on SATURDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock, for young men only, and on SUNDAY EVENING, in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 9 o'clock.
There will be services every afternoon next week, except Monday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock.

ART SALE.
Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, the COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS belonging to
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To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 5 and 6, commencing at 8 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, catarrh, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

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TO LEARN HOW TO CURE WITHOUT medicine catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma read New-Market *Gazette*, for sale at the following New-York ferries: Liberty st., Cortlandt st., Wall st., Fulton st., South st. Sent post-paid to subscribers for one dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Address
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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 31:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots each 19.9 by 70, located on First avenue, west side, 61 feet south of Forty-fifth street, for $11,967 each; one to John Mayer and the other to C. Trincks, both plaintiffs in the legal actions. By order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, the same firm also sold a four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-first street, north side, 280 feet east of Second avenue, for $1,500 over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $3,500, and costs of another foreclosure suit now pending, about $250; total, $5,250; purchaser, Harriet Palmer et al., plaintiffs. For the property on East One Hundred and Fourth street, west of Second avenue, offered for sale at public auction, no bid was received.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold four two-story brick houses, (two each front and rear,) with plot 50 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street, for $19,854, to Henry Korn, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 41 by 49.4, by 16.3 by 4 by 22.8 by about 53, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue, together with a lot 23 by 98.9, adjoining on the east side, for $6,000, the purchaser being E. L. James, a party in interest. Mr. Kennelly also sold, under a similar court decree, Alexander F. Kircheis, Esq., Referee, two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lease of lots, each 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 298.9 feet west of Eighth avenue, one for $5,000 and the other for $6,000, both being bought by John Devlin, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The leases are from the Astor estate, dated May, 1872, for terms of twenty-one years, and the ground rent on each lot is $337 50 per annum.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by B. Smyth of a house and lot on East Seventy-third street, west of Madison avenue, 7th inst.; sale by Winans & Davies, of a house and plot on Fourth avenue, north of Eighteenth street, 11th inst., and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of four lots on East Seventy-sixth street, east of Madison avenue, 13th inst.

The property noticed for sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 28 East Eighty-fourth street, was withdrawn, the legal proceedings having been arranged.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day only two sales are noticed, viz.:

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 67.2 by 27.4 by 56 feet, on east Fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of lot, 21.4 by 100.5 feet, with improvements on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 89.8 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 five-story brick tenement-houses and lots, 1st av., w. s., 61 ft. s. of 45th st., lots each 19.9x70, $11,967 each	$23,934
1 four-story brick house and lot, East 31st st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d av, lot 20x98.9	5,250

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 two-story brick houses, (front;) 2 two-story brick houses, (rear,) and plot, 2d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 45th st.; plot 50x100	19,854

By William Kennelly.

1 lot, West 30th st., s. s., 34 ft. e. of 7th av., 41x49.4x16.3x22.8x about 53; also, 1 lot adjoining on east side, 23x98.9	6,000
2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, and lease of lots, West 45th st., n. s., 298.9 ft. w. of 8th av., lots each 18.9x100.5; leases from Astor estate, dated May, 1872, term 21 years; ground rent on each lot, $337, $5,000 and $6,000, respectively	11,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 30.

13th st., West, No. 131, 348 ft. w. of 6th av., 11.6x103.3; Maria Compton to Margaret V. Smith	nom.
2d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 45th st., 50x100; William Sinclair, Referee, to Henry Korn	$19,854
87th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100; William C. Clifford to Annette Shannon	1,000
87th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., same property; John Shannon and wife to William C. Clifford	1,000
143d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; Charles L. Cornish to John G. Congdon	1,000
46th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100; Heinrich Heins and wife to Johann Wesecoh	3,000
117th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x½ block; Charles A. Jackson, Trustee, and others to John H. Mercer	4,000
4th av., s. w. corner of 26th st., 150x98.9½x64.4, irregular; Christian Sauer and wife to Anna Ottendorfer	104,700
78th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x102.2½; Mary Brosemer and husband to George W. Chamberlain	32,000
78th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 18x102.2; Simon Bing, Jr., and wife to Charles G. Keys	9,900
66th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Ursula Dies to George W. Wright	11,600
Water st., No. 245, e. s., 37.7x74.9, ½ part; Hannah Goodwin, Executrix, and others to Nicholas L. Cort	12,500
Same property, ½ part of; Thomas W. Rice and wife to Nicholas L. Cort	12,500
43d st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; Nathan Goldschmidt and wife to William Stahl	9,500
Ridge st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100, ½ part; Nathan Goldschmidt and wife to Herman Herz	21,500
12th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.3; Emil W. Krackowizer and others to Freeman Bloodgood	nom.
Eldridge st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Delancey st., 20x50; Jacob Nehibass and wife to Martin Benner	13,625
46th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; John M. Scott and wife to John Galbreith	7,000
1st av., w. s., 80.9½ ft. s. of 45th st., 19.7x60; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to Christian Trinks	11,500
1st av., w. s., 61.1½ ft. s. of 45th st., 19.9x70; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to John M. Mayer	11,500
45th st., n. s., 317.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5, leasehold; Alexander F. Kircheels, Referee, to James Devlin	6,000
45th st., n. s., 298.9 ft. w. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5, leasehold; same to same	5,000
5th av., n. e. corner 66th st., 25.5x100; Ursula Dieg and husband to David H. McAlpin	27,000
163d st., n. s., between Boston road and Caulwell av., 11 lots, 23d Ward; James H. Welsh and wife to Ann M. Rich	nom.
51st st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; Mary A. Hennessy and husband to James McGuire	10,000
58th st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; David Dinkelspiel and wife, and others, to Bobetta Brody	12,000
85th st., s. s., 67.4 ft. w. of Lexington av., 40.10⅔x102.2; John E. Fitzgerald to Charles K. Sparks	nom.

LEASES.

6th av., No. 321, 10 years; Carl D. Leicken to H. O'Neill & Co.	4,000
Broadway, No. 608, store, 2 years; T. J. Coe & Son to David Valkenburgh	2,000
Houston st., West, No. 223, 2 years; Trinity Church to Philip Kernmet	380

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE TWO ESTATES.

About 100 lots in one piece, suitable for an institution, between 9th and 10th avs. and 135th to 138th st. Apply at office of estate WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner of 34th st., and to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 68 East 61st st., in the evening.

FOR SALE,

The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO., No. 99 Gold st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO CAPITALISTS!!!!!—AN EXCEPTIONALLY desirable well-rented 6th av. store property, near to Broadway and 6th av. junction at 29th st., having fine present and immense prospective value. For sale low. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST., JUST OUT OF 5TH av. and Central Park entrance, a magnificently built, planned, and located, full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with a superb three-story dining and chamber extension, for sale or to lease, unfurnished, low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—TWO FIRST-class properties; one adjoining a Sixth avenue corner, to which it must soon be added; the other on a corner; they are rented for over ten per cent. on price asked; only $8,500 required; trade that equity in small house. WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

$20.500.—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; frescoed; in complete order; desirable block. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 21.6x55x100; price, $32,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 Waverley place, near 6th av., $16,000; will rent for $1,700. Inquire on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN $40,000, A FIRST-class thirty-three foot house, below 23d st., and close to 5th av.; has back stairs, and is in perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—No. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. A rare opportunity.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, NO. 405 CLINTON st., near Union st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, nicely furnished and frescoed throughout; fine location; to small family; immediate possession. Call after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 456 and 458 Classon av., near Dr. Duryea's Church; splendid location. Inquire on the premises, or of JOSEPH J. KIRBY, Builder, 73 Gates av.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.

WHEATLAND RAIL MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES, FOR SALE.

WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION, on the premises, ON THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1876, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The above-named valuable property, located at Wheatland, Mercer County, Penn., on the line of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, and having track connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The property consists of four blast furnaces, capable of producing 600 tons of pig-metal weekly; one rail mill nearly new, with all modern improvements and capable of producing 1,000 tons of rails weekly; some 220 buildings, consisting of tenant houses, managers' and clerks' houses, brick and frame offices, carpenter shop, store, locomotive-house, ice-house, stables, &c., &c., together with about 325 acres of land, one and three-quarter miles of railroad track, switch, siding, &c. The furnaces and rail mills are in good order and ready for immediate use, and the buildings in good condition, the larger portion of them having been but recently erected.

Also, 800 SHARES, BEING TWO-THIRDS INTEREST OF SHENANGO COAL COMPANY STOCK,

Together with certain leases and royalties on coal in mines now being operated by said company, a detailed description of which will be furnished on application.

TERMS—One-half cash, $10,000 of which (either in cash or approved certified check) will be required at time of sale, remainder of cash payment on tender of deed; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and secured by bond and close mortgage, with scire facias clause, on the premises.

For pamphlet, giving full detailed description of Wheatland property, buildings, machinery, furnaces, &c., address

R. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of J. T. & C. A. Wood, No. 114 Water st., Pittsburg.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE of the GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, on the 3D AV., CORNER OF 55TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Esq., Receiver,

3D AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 55TH ST.

The four-story Nova Scotia stone front building and lots situate on the south-westerly corner of 3d av. and 55th st., and formerly occupied by the German Up-town Savings Bank. The lots have a frontage of 49.7 feet on 3d av., and 95 feet on 55th st. Sale absolute, by order of the Receiver. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH AV.—JAS. M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, at 12 M. on TUESDAY, April 4, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of court, on foreclosure, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, on 5th av., next to southerly corner of 86th st., opposite Central Park. Sale positive; chance for a bargain. For maps and information apply to TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND THREE AND A HALF acres of excellent land, situated in one of the healthiest and most delightful villages in Dutchess County, two and a half miles east of the Hudson River and railway station; the house is modern built, of concrete, with slate roof, is in excellent order, and adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence; garden unsurpassed, and the entire plot very productive; good schools and churches in the neighborhood; price, $7,500, or $5,500 for the house and garden-plot; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on the property. Address Post Office Box No. 1,158, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUNTINGTON, Long Island, a furnished house, suitable for country residence, with or without carriage-house and stables. Also, beautiful building sites, commanding fine view of Long Island Sound, with water front on Oyster Bay Harbor, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. J. YOUNGS, No. 206 Broadway, New-York, or D. K. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME COUNTRY seat in a healthy locality, one hour from New-York by Erie Railway, and five minutes from depot, comprising eighteen acres, house with twenty-two rooms and modern improvements, roomy and well-planned outbuildings, garden, orchard, and lawn. Photographs and particulars at W. W. PHILLIPS', No. 37 Park row; or address S. D. GRAYDON, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FINE residence, with stable and one and one-third acres of land; all modern improvements; unincumbered; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $20,000; would exchange for improved property in this City, same value. Address Box 3,705 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

SCARBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON, AT DEPOT.—A country place, containing about fourteen acres; house, grounds, and outbuildings in perfect order; a good gardener in charge. Inquire of Gen. A. S. WEBB, Executor, No. 15 Lexington av.

A BARGAIN.—TWO-STORY FRAME COTTAGE; in good condition; sewered street; would take a good piano as part payment. Address E., Box No. 85, Flushing, Long Island.

A PLEASANT HOME WORTH $12,000, UNincumbered, two acres, fifteen miles in Jersey, with cash, for dwelling-house in City, value not over $20,000. Address W., Box No. 459 Post Office.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages, for sale and rent; several shore fronts; hour from City; absolutely healthy. Circulars. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE CORNER HOUSE ON MADIson av., below 30th st., to rent, unfurnished. ALSO, A very comfortable medium-width house on Madison av., near 30th st.; will be put in perfect order. ALSO, One of full size, high stoop, on Madison av., near 31st st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE

Nos. 126, 128, 130, East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for house-keeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, the residence of the late Robert Mead, at Greenwich, Conn., near churches: two acres in lawn and garden; abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good stable on premises; location one of the finest in Greenwich, a view of the Sound for many miles; ten minutes' from depot; twelve trains daily from New-York. Apply to THOS. G. RITCH, No. 271 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., five minutes from Maplewood Station; double house; good style; ten rooms, exclusive of kitchen, laundry, and bath-room; situation healthful and attractive; two acres, with stable; rent, $500; three years if desired; more land if needed. Can be seen on application to THOMAS C. BAKER, Maplewood, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. E. N. MILLER, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS residence, with all the modern conveniences, in the upper and choicest part of the city—on the line of the Broad Street and Belleville Horse Railroad, and within seven minutes' walk of the Paterson and New-York Railroad Depot—making it a desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York. Inquire at once of F. R. DEVOE, No. 769 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Small house, No. 310 West 35th st., per month	$65
Large house, No. 117 West 39th st., per year	1,300
Large house, No. 114 East 51st st., per year	1,000
French flat, No. 951, 6th av., per year	1,100

And many others. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV.—IN THAT DESIRABLE BLOCK between 40th and 41st sts., a choice four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, medium-size, elegantly and fully furnished; rent very low. Offices—No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—To Let—Furnished, a gentleman's country-seat, conveniently and beautifully located in the most attractive village in Berkshire County; six hours from New-York and five minutes from station; the immediate surroundings are unexceptionable; the premises comprise some six acres, artistically divided into lawn and garden, with abundance of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; the mansion is large and commodious, containing all modern improvements, including furnace, water, and gas; stable, carriage-house, hot-house, and all necessary outbuildings; rent $1,200 for season or year. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, WAter, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address, and I will call. Apply at Wogiom's book store, No. 239 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished (or furnished) house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; unfurnished, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York, unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house, all conveniencies, and two and a half acres of land; also, stable; the property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

NO. 28 WEST 56TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOcated and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, twenty-one rooms; rent only $2,400. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid-transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY subcellar, basement, and attic frame house No. 82 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs., handy to all ferries by cars; has a two-story extension, eleven rooms; all improvements; rent $450. Apply to E. H. WINCHESTER, No. 504 3d av., Brooklyn.

AT PLAINFIELD—A BRICK COTTAGE, FINished in hard wood, fully furnished; eleven rooms, bathroom, &c.; two acres, stable, &c.; for rent until November, at $150 per month; horses, &c., and fresh Alderney cow can remain if desired. Address Box No. 2,819 Post Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON THE WEST SIDE OF town, houses at rents from $600 upward. S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st., second door east of 8th av.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

AT INWOOD—TO LET, A SWISS COTTAGE, 12 rooms; ten minutes from depot; house has all the modern improvements; splendid location, fine views, and rent reasonable. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine st.

AT CARMANSVILLE, 152D ST., SEVERAL small houses, with stables attached, to rent, very low; also, on 161st st., (Knapp cottages,) near 10th av.; rent, $600 per year. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, Astor House, Office No. 37. TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, for season or year, several modern houses, with fine grounds of from one to five acres; near schools, churches, and depot; from $500 to $4,000 per annum. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

HOUSES FROM $600 TO $2,000; FRENCH apartments in the Newport, Irvington, Adelphi, and Alexandra, $600 to $1,600. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT TENAFLY, on high ground, in immediate vicinity of churches and depot. Photograph and full particulars with MILES, ABELL & CO., No. 49 Murray st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, NO. 24 West 51st st., in complete order, with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c., at great reduction. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 124 PEARL st., running through to Water st.; four-stories on Pearl st. and five on Water st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT A LOW RENT—A country place in Westchester County, with land and outbuildings. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—No. 38 East 33d st., near Madison av., four-story brown-stone, 18.6x60x100; rent low to a desirable tenant. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 22 EAST 42D ST., FULLY AND elegantly furnished; will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THREE MINutes' walk from Union square; three story, brown stone, high stoop. All in fine order. Inquire of or address JAMES M. RAYMOND, No. 835 Broadway.

LARGE MANSION, STABLE, AND FOUR-TEEN lots of ground to rent on the Grand Boulevard, between 142d and 143d sts. Rent $800 per year. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—107 HOUSES IN this vicinity, for rent, furnished, unfurnished; season, year, cozy cottages; handsome residences. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of No. 58 East 13th st., separately or together; suitable for artists' studios and lodgings. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Agents, Broadway and 17th st.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE ENG-LISH basement house No. 150 2d av., near 10th st., will be rented low to a desirable tenant. WARREN A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 11 VANDAM ST.; EXTRA LARGE house; eighteen rooms; all improvements; rent $1,200.

NO. 156 MADISON AV.—ELEGANT MEDIUM-width house to rent low; unfurnished or completely furnished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR RENT, ON 5TH AV., NEAR 36TH ST. —A full-width, four-story, high-stoop house, in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

NO. 118 EAST 62D ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, just overhauled, to let from April 1, or for sale very cheap. R. WARD, owner, No. 78 Franklin st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE OFFICES Now Occupied by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY, EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST. WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION, Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

LARGE AND WELL LIGHTED OFFICES TO LET, IN BUILDING NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD ST., FOUR DOORS SOUTH OF EXCHANGE PLACE. APPLY TO H. H. CAMMANN, NO. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, ON VERY favorable terms, desirable stores and basements in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING. BROADWAY AND DEY ST.—Two or three first-class offices, suitable for lawyers, to be underlet from May 1. Apply at Room No. 20, or by mail to Post Office Box No. 787.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

UNION SQUARE.—NO. 209 4TH AV., NEXT TO 17th st.; building will be altered to suit tenants; splendid location for first-class dress-maker, tailor stationery, or other good retail business; very low rents. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement, about 25x130, well lighted, and in good order; can be rented at a low price, with immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,) size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET.—NO. 123 Chambers st., No. 309 Greenwich st., No. 313 Greenwich st., corner Reade st.; also lofts of nine-story building. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

STORE TO LET.—VERY PROMINENT CORNER; up-town, on Broadway; low rent. Apply at drug store, corner Broadway and 34th st.

SEVERAL FINE STORES ON 8TH AV., BEtween 33d and 34th sts., and rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY, STORE ABOUT 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S, Oldest, largest, and most reliable Servants' Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Best class of servants; also married couples waiting for situations, for City and country.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—AN EDUcated lady desires a position as companion to a lady, governess, house-keeper; references exchanged. Address H. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, for City or country; she has been taught to do everything about house well and tidy; assist at house-work, or care children, sew, &c.; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY GENTEEL GERman Protestant girl; has two years' reference from her last place; is a very excellent servant; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A COLored first-class chamber-maid or nurse; neat plain sewer; last employer will gladly recommend her. Apply at No. 7 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as laundress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 411 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an English girl as chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., rear, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; has the best of City references; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist in fine washing.—By a young woman with six years' City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 502 2d av., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or to assist with grown children. Call at No. 111 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 361 East 19th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGlish girls; one is excellent cook and first-rate washer, ironer, &c.; the other is good chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse, and assistant; willing to go to the country, or for the City, (together or separate;) have good City references, and can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN FOR GENeral work for City or country; a good bread and biscuit baker; good laundress; ready and willing to do the work of a large family; seeks a steady place rather than high wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL OF twenty-two, with reference for general work, as cook, washer, and ironer; a good family cook in every branch, and a first-class laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer, ironer, and baker; will be useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 9 Cornelia st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO plain cooking and to assist with washing, or to do chamber-work and coarse washing. Can be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock at No. 39 Park av., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND CAPABLE COOK; one who expects help in the kitchen; wages no object; first-class City reference. Address No. 101 West 33d st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; a good fluter; a good bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to general house-work. Can be seen for two days in the millinery store No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, AMIABLE, FAITHFUL WOMAN as good family cook; will do coarse washing; has satisfactory testimonials as to character and ability. Call on or address Cook, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; is an excellent baker; City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT COOK; middle-aged; is a splendid baker, and understands milk and butter; good on meats, soups, and game; has excellent City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN; is a first-class cook. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 29th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and fine operator on machine, engagements by day or week; understands making every garment in family use. Address M. Smith, No. 759 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; City reference. Call at 321 7th av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to make a few more daily engagements. Call or address No. 780 8th av., second bell.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; understands the management of servants and marketing. Address, for one week, Housekeeper, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND lady of refinement and experience, a position to oversee the domestic duties of a gentleman's household, and be a companion for an invalid, elderly lady, or a child; satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for three days, A. N., 1,003 Broad st., Newark.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND woman, forty years old, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower; understands the management of servants and the care of children, and all kinds of practical housekeeping thoroughly; undoubted reference; triflers need not apply. Call at No. 115 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO house-work or chamber-work; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do house-work in a small private family; no other need apply; good City references. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., top floor, room No. 19.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman; in the country at moderate wages. Call at No. 3 Sheriff st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; reference. Call at No. 315 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; no objection to travel; good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; can do all kinds of fine washing or fluting if required; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th st., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as thorough good laundress and chamber-maid; has the best of references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family; is a first-class laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 29th st., two days.

MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to wait on a lady and assist in house-work; would like to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call or address No. 448 West 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl who is an excellent seamstress; can operate and dresses hair plainly; is very genteel and has good manners. Can be seen at at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., C. Jacquin's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class nurse in any sickness; has numerous references from best families; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. Cook, 502 2d av., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, fully competent to take entire charge from birth and bring up on the bottle; is a neat sewer; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 922 3d av., between 55th and 56th sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLored girl; will take either position alone; City or country; present employer. Call or address No. 126 West 49th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and do sewing or chamber-work; no objection to travel; excellent reference. Call or address No. 324 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse; is willing and obliging; will come well recommended; would do some sewing. Call at No. 315 East 31st st., ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A first-class family seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on machines; good reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day in private families. Address Mary E. Harris, No. 143 West 26th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse, at her own home; references. Call at No. 511 2d av., top floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, as first-class waitress; understands getting up salads; can wait on dinner parties; also clean silver, tend furnace, &c., and would assist in chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman; by the month or dozen; good reference given. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a family or gentlemen's washing; will do it reasonably at her home; has the best of City references. Call at No. 246 East 44th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS family and gentlemen's washing; seventy-five cents a dozen; puffing, fluting; City reference. Address Mrs. Anderson, No. 143 West 19th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing to do at her own house. Call at No. 347 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, gentlemen's washing at her own home; good washer and ironer and repairer; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 39th st., Room No. 20.

MALES.

BODY SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man with a gentleman or a family; good references. Call at No. 53 West 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; understands plain gardening perfectly; is not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman he may engage with; best City reference. Call on or address William, office of present employer, room No. 5, No. 66 Cortland st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., and keeps his stable in good order; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; best City references; no objection to the country. Address S., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is willing to assist in a garden or to make himself generally useful; the country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; careful, experienced driver; his wife is a first-class laundress; no family; both thoroughly competent; no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS City driver; understands his business in all capacities; willing and obliging; strictly sober and honest; no objections to the country; first class City references from last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City references; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; thoroughly understands his business. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR GARDENER.—By a young man, Protestant, married, no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of fast horses, carriages, harness; three years' reference from last employer. Address B, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN Englishman, aged twenty-six; is kind to horses; understands the care and management of them, and is an excellent driver. Send card or call on E. Clark, No. 172 Madison street, Room No. 15.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; can be highly recommended by his last employer; seven years' City references. Call or address B. A., No. 215 West 15th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can without hesitation be recommended as a thoroughly competent, reliable man; twelve years' reference. Can be seen at No. 30 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference; City or country. Call on or address H. J., care M. A. Coleman, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FAITHful Protestant young man; is a good, careful groom and driver; also an experienced gardener; City references. Address Competent, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands both branches; can milk and be generally useful; first-class City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; GOOD CITY driver; excellent groom. Address for two days R. J. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN LATELY LANDED; NO objection to town or country. Address J. B., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; careful driver and a capable man. Address No. 337 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man as coachman and gardener; understands his business to perfection in both branches; has ten years' reference; will give general satisfaction to any gentleman requiring his services. Address C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class City driver, who thoroughly understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; six years' first-class reference; left on account of employer going to Europe; no objection to the country. Call on or address W., for two days, at No. 28 West 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MARried man; no incumbrance; highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; country preferred. Call or address No. 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; has lived fourteen years with former employer; can come highly recommended. Address for two days J. M., care of Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A man and wife; man as coachman; wife as chamber-maid or laundress; lately landed; first-class reference; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; will be disengaged in a few days; seven years in his place; sober, and a splendid driver; highly recommended. Address J. R., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is temperate, willing, and obliging. Call or address W. S., No. 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; middle-aged; single; good reference in every respect; city or country. Address John, private stable, No. 7 West 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; City or country; three years' best City reference. Address J. N., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRUSSIAN; single; good City reference in every respect; City or country. Address Prussian, Korne & Currie's, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, with five years' reference; willing and obliging. Address W. B., No. 114 West 27th st., two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER AND GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY an Englishman and wife; not afraid of work; man thoroughly understands breeding and raising stock, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; family small; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Apply or address Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS FOOTman, and be generally useful around the house; has three and a half years' City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 39 5th av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A sober, steady, willing, and obliging single young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place in every respect; hot and cold graperies, vegetable raising of all kinds, &c.; good references from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 224 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands green-house and graperies; married, without family; those in want of a good vegetable and fruit gardener will find one in the advertiser, with seven years' reference. Address O. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all his employers. Apply to C. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, SINGLE, GENeral workman; understands green-houses, graperies, and full management of gentleman's place; not afraid of work; best reference. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; LAST SIXteen years on the High Park road, Dutchess County; thoroughly understands the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; twenty years' unquestionable reference. Address P. H., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN JUST DISENgaged; practical for greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruits, lawns, and vegetables; best testimonials. Address J. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; understands his business, and has good reference as to capability. Address Gardener, No. 143 West 29th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) who understands the culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Address A. Baillie, No. 59 West st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; satisfactory references. Any gentleman requiring the services of such will address Gardener, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man; thoroughly understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; good reference. Call or address William Johnson, No. 106 Greene st., second floor.

GROOM.—TO BREAK YOUNG HORSES AND RIDE; first-class reference from prominent gentlemen. Address R. F., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Swiss Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-three years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook and washer; can do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring references of five years from his last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY AGED SIXTEEN, to make himself useful in a gentleman's house; can take care of a horse, or will assist in gardening; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call or address No. 147 West 26th st. for two days.

WAITER.—BY ONE WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, English, and Italian, in a private family; City or country; can give first-class City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; has good reference from his last employers. Address E. D., No. 1,263 Broadway, in the bakery.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man; understands his business in every particular, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 192 Greene st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English, as waiter or second waiter; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the duties of a gentleman's house; two years in last place; will be recommended by four bankers now in City. Address M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, GENTEEL appearance, and average tact, for a permanent, legitimate, and profitable business, that will pay 400 per cent. on the investment. Men with $20, $50, or $100 that wish to realize something for their time and trouble are requested to call or send for particulars. $1 samples free to men who mean business, but not to street-talkers, peddlers, and boys. H. N. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Address, inclosing copies of City references, B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COLORED SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman and groom, who can milk, make fires, and make himself generally useful. Apply at Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Flushing av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-MAIDS to assist with washing and waiting; City reference required. Apply at 135 Madison av. at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SWEDE, AND WIFE. Apply, with references, at No. 63 East 53d st., between 6 and 9 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; references required. No. 9 East 45th st.

FINANCIAL.

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

MINING STOCKS

A SPECIALITY.

The subscriber will give his special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission, of the above stocks for cash. His frequent visits to and familiarity with the mines of the "Comstock" lode, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, afford him advantages of a superior and valuable character.

MATTHEW BIRD, NO. 49 NASSAU STREET.

REFERENCES—President and Directors Shoe and Leather Bank; James B. Colgate & Co.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, of one thousand dollars each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1876, until and including July 31, 1876, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
6	416	852	1,682	2,035	2,523	3,351
88	548	942	1,686	2,249	2,749	3,359
110	720	1,187	1,842	2,322	2,955	3,718
215	750	1,232	1,942	2,328	3,086	3,728
278	839	1,581	2,020	2,394	3,194	

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 167 265 515 666 704 765

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1876. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1876, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest, and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

EDWARD KING, President.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

In order to give Eastern Stockholders who may be unable to attend the Chicago meeting an opportunity to discuss matters and give their votes or proxies understandingly, an informal meeting will be held at the Parker House, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock. By order of the board.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON First Mortgage Bonds wanted. Illinois Registered County and other prime municipal securities for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP. Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1876.

A PLAN FOR ARRANGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Has been prepared and has received the approval of a large number of those interested.

It proposes:

First—That the first mortgage bondholders shall accept interest in gold, at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the next three years, and five per cent. for the ensuing three years, and shall fund past due coupons and the difference between above rates and seven per cent. in a new second mortgage income bond at eighty per cent. of its par value.

Second—That the floating debt creditors shall accept any first mortgage or Booneville Bridge Bonds, held as collateral, in payment of their claims as far as so secured at certain equitable rates, and for unsecured claims shall receive new second mortgage income bonds, as above, at the same rate of eighty per cent.

Third—That the present second mortgage shall be canceled and the new mortgage executed for $10,000,000, the bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum in cash, if the net earnings of the railway admit, otherwise in certificates redeemable with six per cent. interest out of revenue before payment of any dividend upon the stock.

Fourth—That the net earnings in excess of the amount required for above purposes are to be applied toward increasing the cash payments upon the first mortgage coupons, and should *two* successive first mortgage coupons be paid in full, the road is to be surrendered to the stockholders. That until then and pending the proposed agreement, the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee under the mortgage, shall take possession of the railway and its property and manage the same in accordance therewith, assisted by an Advisory Board, to consist of five members, appointed by bondholders, creditors, and Directors of the railway company, and two by the Trust Company.

Should the agreement be adopted, application will be made to the courts to the end that the Trust Company be put in possession, and that the first two per cent. payment, for which funds are understood to be on hand, may be made.

Agreements for signature are to be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, to which the attention of parties interested is invited.

EDWARD KING, President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE ST. OFFER FOR SALE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton RAILROAD COMPANY

First Consolidated 30 Years' SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustee.

Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.

Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold by the old-established house of **Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,** Bankers, Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO. Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 481 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, WILLIAM TRACY, WILLIAM B. ALLISON. } Trustees.

$10. $25. $50. $100. $200. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York, Bankers and Brokers, invest in stocks of a legitimate character. The firm numbers among its patrons thousands who have become rich through Frothingham & Co.'s fortunate investments. Stocks purchased and carried long as desired on margin from three to five per cent. Send for circular.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the first day of April next, (preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the third day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the fourth day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

$165.000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on the 10th day of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, corner 3d av. and 9th st. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. **Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.** Surplus, over One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., April 5 | BOTHNIA....WED., April 19
CHINA......WED., April 12 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., Ap'l 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND....March 28 | KENILWORTH........April 8
VADERLAND....April 21 | SWITZERLAND.......May 3
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND....March 28 | SWITZERLAND.......April 9
NEDERLAND....April 21 | KENILWORTH........May 3
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent. No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING............April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..............April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.............April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA............April 25, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons........Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M. | England, April 22, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, May 4
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........April 12.
ETNA..........April 26.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
ATLAS.........April 20.
CLARIBEL......May 11.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........APRIL 1
GULF STREAM.......WEDNESDAY.........APRIL 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HABSBURG..Sat., April 1 | ODER..........Sat., April 15
NECKER....Sat., April 8 | MAIN..........Sat., April 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..............30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, April 8, at P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, April 1
CITY OF MERIDA............Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, April 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS............THURSDAY, April 6
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
OHIO..........April 6 | INDIANA..........April 27
PENNSYLVANIA..April 13 | ILLINOIS..........May 4
*LORD CLIVE....April 20 | *CITY of BRISTOL..May 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Tuesday, April 4, at 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz........Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez...Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

MANTELS—MARBLE, SLATE, AND HARD wood; unique designs, iron cresting, fence, stable fixtures, grates, weather-vanes, &c.
W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, No. 73 Hudson st., N.Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WE ARE AUTHORized to offer one of the best-located stores in the City, with business well established.
STRICKLAND, Beekman, corner of William st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, in an old established jewelry business. Address WM. M. BRIDE, No. 116 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND ships of all kinds of insects, and the INDIAN INSECT POWDERS and MAGNETIC PASTE sold, wholesale and retail, at H. S. DANZIGER'S Office, 57 Bowery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. HALSEY MOORE will speak Sunday evening, the 2d April, at 7:30 o'clock, after the service of song.

SUNDAY MEETINGS—Medical students' prayer meeting, at 4 o'clock; Dr. Thomson's Bible-class, 5 o'clock; young men's meeting, at 6:30 o'clock.

WEEKLY MEETINGS—Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the parlors, and Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall, for YOUNG MEN ONLY.

NOON MEETING, for prayer for Christian work, on Saturday, in hall.

Mr. MOODY meets young converts and inquirers Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Association Hall.

ADVENT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Sunday, April 2, morning prayer and holy communion, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 7:30; the Rector, Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, will preach. The Sunday-school will meet at 3 P. M.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30, morning service; subject, "Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles," and at 7:30, evening, "Gospel Hope." Sunday-school, 9 A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday evening, April 3, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"My Visit to Europe and the Presbyterian Council in London." Tickets, 50 cents.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Morning subject—"Faith, its Trials and Rewards." Evening subject—"The Midnight Soldier's Dream." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

AT FREE TABERNACLE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. Johns, on Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, Subject, "The open and closed door." Young peoples' meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

A CENTENNIAL "SINGIN' SKEWL,"

Given by "Aunt Polly Basset," at Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Spring st., near Varick, Thursday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock. For the benefit of the Sunday-school. Tickets, fifty cents.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Subject for Sunday evening—"One Thing Thou Lackest." Come and meet with us, a social welcome to all. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,

48th st., west of 6th av.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach a Communion sermon in the morning at 11, and at 7:45 P. M., subject—"Party in Politics and Religion, Its Office and Limits." Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BIBLE READINGS FOR LADIES

in the
CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.
Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the Chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach to-morrow, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich st., Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 58 Worth st., Temporarily supplied.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia st., Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d st., Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come, and welcome.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Morning service with holy communion every Sunday, 10:30 o'clock; evening service 3:30 o'clock; daily prayer, (with lecture on Friday,) 4 P. M. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBY- terian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning. Services at 11 o'clock. Communion service at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Sunday-school at 2:30. Pastor's bible-class at 3. Rev. Dr. Clapp preaches in evening. Prayer-meeting Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,

Madison av. and 35th st.
Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.
Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—The Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, will preach at 10:30 A. M. The Lord's Supper after the morning sermon. The Pastor will also preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST IS COMING.—BISHOP SNOW, THE man so highly esteemed by the pious and loving Herald, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Signs of the Near Advent of Our Blessed Lord."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st.—Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation at 10:30 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Brady E. Backus, will preach in the evening at 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services on Sunday, April 1, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EAST SIDE UNION PRAYER AND PRAISE meeting, Sabbath afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock in the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in the Fourteeth Street Presbyterian Church, corner 14th st. and 2d av.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF OLD BREWery,) No. 61 Park st., New-York.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Annual reception of the day-school, Thursday, April 6, at 3 P. M. Friends always welcome.
C. S. BROWN, Superintendent.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH—OPEN COMMUNion—29th st., near 9th av.—Rev. A. F. Bryant, of Harrisburg, Penn., will preach Saturday evening at 7:45. Rev. T. A. Stever, of Franklin, N. Y., will preach at 10:30 Sunday. Rev. D. M. Stuart, of Pike, N. Y., will preach at 7:30 evening. All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper, 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 7:30 evening. Cordial invitation.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Broadway.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Thomas S. Samson, of Newton, Mass. Sunday-school anniversary at 7:30 P. M.; addresses and singing by the school.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor. Sabbath services. 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GREENE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2.

Farewell services will be held throughout the day as follows:

10 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Bishop Foster, and sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

2 P. M.—Sunday-school reunion under the direction of Rev. Joseph Longking.

6 P. M.—Young people's meeting, conducted by Rev. Angelo Ostrander.

7:30 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. John M. Reed, D. D., and close with love feast, in charge of Rev. A. K. Sanford.

Former Pastors, members, and friends of the Church and Sunday-school, are cordially invited to be present. Friends from a distance may remain throughout the day, and will be provided for by the Committee.
JAMES A. SEAMAN, Chairman.
JOHN H. CLAWSON, Secretary.

HALSEY MOORE, PASTOR OF THE SECOND Baptist Church, Harlem, will speak Sunday evening, April 2, at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE,

By Rev. W. W. Andrews, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Subject, "The Fifth Seal, or the Cry of the Departed Saints." No collection.

LAYMEN'S GOSPEL MEETINGS.—ON SUNday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the Eleventh Street M. E. Chapel, near Avenue B, and at Wesley Chapel, corner Stanton and Cannon streets. Come to either place and you will find a welcome.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Stephen Merritt. At 3 P. M., missionary meeting, to be addressed by Rev. G. H. Corey and others. At 7:30 P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Sunday, April 2.—Sunday-school at 2:30; service of song by the children, under charge of Prof. T. E. Perkins, at 3:30, in which they will sing the "Hallelujah Chorus;" religious service in the evening at 7:30. General prayer-meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:30. A choir of children will sing at the above services. Friends and visitors are requested to be present on Sunday at 3 o'clock. W. M. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st. Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor; services in morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission school, 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Moral Opiates." Afternoon lecture at 4, "Messianic Prophecies."

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. STODDARD AND SON, DEWITT C. HOUGH, materializing mediums, give a seance at McPherson's Hall, corner 34th st. and 6th av., SUNDAY EVENING. Spirit friends prove their presence by giving their names in full. Evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIA- TION.—"Blackboard" class, 2:30, and "Primary" class at 3 o'clock this day, in chapel, 24th st.; "Superintendents'" class, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel; "Normal" class, Thursday, 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's church chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST st. and 9th av., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts., Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy, Pastor.—The Elder, Rev. Dr. Kettell, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Praise meeting in the evening at 7:30. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45. Seats free.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL DELIVER A Centennial lecture on "New-York Baptists for the Last Hundred Years," at the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, near Spring, on Wednesday evening next, April 6. A special invitation given to Dr. Dowling's old friends in the New-York churches of which he has formerly been pastor. Admittance free.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, April 2. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR, of Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach morning and evening. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Evening services at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M.; all are invited.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of 57th st., on Sunday at 11 A. M.

SHAKER MEETING AT COOPER UNION.—Elder F. W. Evans, of the Mount Lebanon Shaker Society, will deliver an address at the large hall of the Cooper Union, Sunday evening, April 2, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "Key to the Revelation." Singing by a company of ten brethren and sisters.
Tickets 25 cents.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. C. T. Olmstead, of Trinity Chapel. Strangers cordially invited.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Constraining Power of Christ's Love." At 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Right and Left." Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening sermon.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. and Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach on Sunday, April 2, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at the close of the morning service.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, April 2. Morning Prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany Sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the coming of Christ, and the nature and final destiny of man.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., NEAR Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., beetween 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor,
will preach morning and evening.
Baptizing at close of evening sermon.
All cordially invited.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK WILL preach and administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner 35th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av.—Rev. A. M. Jelly, of Baltimore, is expected to preach in this church to-morrow, April 2, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVI- DENDS are payable at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE ST., on the 1st of APRIL.
PITTS., FT. WAYNE and CHICAGO 1st, 2d, and 3d MTG. BONDS.
CINCINNATI, HAM. and DAYTON CONSOLIDATED 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
DAYTON and MICHIGAN 3D MTG. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS SELLERS' FARM BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS 8 PER CENT. SCHOOL BOARD BONDS.
TERRE HAUTE, IND'A WATER WORKS BONDS.
STATE OF INDIANA 7 PER CENT. TEMPORARY LOAN.
ASHTABULA, YOUNGSTOWN and PITTSBURG 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
GRAND RAPIDS and INDIANA R. R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
QUARTERLY DIV'D of 1¾ PER CENT. on PITTS., FT. WAYNE and CHICAGO SPECIAL GUARANTEED STOCK.
On 4th inst., QUARTERLY DIV'D of 1¾ PER CENT. on PITTS., FT. W. and CHICAGO GUARANTEED STOCK.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE following-named railroad bonds, due April 1, will be paid at this office:
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SINKING FUND OF 1879,
LAKE SHORE DIVIDEND,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA THIRD MORTGAGE,
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO SECOND MORTGAGE,
BUFFALO AND ERIE FIRST MORTGAGE,
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SINKING FUND OF 1882.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., March 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 31 Cortlandt st., corner of New Church st., (Room No. 65 new building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,) New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st day of April next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1876.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid by this company April 20, 1876.

Transfer-books close April 3, and open April 21, 1876. FRED'K. H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1876.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—THE coupon due Oct. 1, 1873, (and interest thereon,) and the coupon due April 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of this company, will be paid at the Third National Bank, New-York, if presented between the 1st and 15th days of April. H. E. MANN, Clerk United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1876, OF the Central Pacific Railroad Company, land bonds, and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1876, OF the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) will be paid at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON.

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The coupons due April 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of New-York.—N. B. A.
JOHN W. STOUGHTON, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAIL- WAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.
HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in West 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the entire second floor, handsomely furnished; the present occupants will vacate on or before the 1st of May, when possession can be had; unexceptionable references given and required. Address P. J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis would like to make arrangements to rent her second floor, with or without board, for the Summer, or permanently.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

A PLEASANT SECOND-STORY ROOM WITH board at No. 24 West 10th st., will be recommended by present occupant; references given and required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR MADI- SON AV.—Transient or permanent accommodations; reduced Summer rates; references at Everett Library, No. 666 6th av. A. DAILEY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; no May moving.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, with or without private table; also front room on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST., NO. 299.—Furnished apartments and rooms, with breakfast only. Apply as above; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH ST.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen, or family of adults, can obtain desirable rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with private table; desirable for a family or party of gentlemen.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED — LARGE room, with board. References given and required. No. 432 West 23d st.

BOARD WANTED.

$80.—BOARD AND ROOM WANTED BY father and adult son (away during the day) in private American family owning their house; between Central Park and 42d st., and near 5th av., preferred; terms, $80 per month; prompt pay, and permanent if suited; reference unexceptionable. Address CHRISTIAN HOME, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

IN A QUIET RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY PREFERRED.—A third floor, unfurnished, with all conveniences, board for a gentleman, wife, three children under five, and nurse; location free from objections; possession April 5; full particulars or not noticed. Address JAMES, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PECUNIARY AID.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN of position, visiting town fortnightly, will lend money moderately on furniture security, where the interest will compensate for his careful use, when here, of the neat spare bedroom of a genteel private family, with or without breakfast. Address DIGNITY, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT wishes a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location between 14th and 55th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; the highest references furnished. Address S. P. H., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, SITTING-ROOM and bedroom, between 14th and 23d sts., with board; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,688.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, CONnecting; also single room, without board, in a private family. Call at No. 117 East 28th st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, FURnished or unfurnished; house contains all modern improvements; location good. Apply at No. 157 East 27th st.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO club gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st. for one week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR three persons on the Hudson, east side, at or below Dobb's Ferry. Also, accommodations for two horses. Address E. R. T., Post Office Box No. 2,055 New-York.

BOARD WANTED AT ONCE FOR GENTLE- MAN, wife, child, and nurse, in private family, within an hour's ride of City and ten minutes' walk from depot. Address, with full particulars and references, J. H. C., No. 323 Pearl st.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, JAMES M. HALSTED, CHARLES PLACE, DAVID WETMORE, HENRY P. WEST, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, JOHN J. MACKLIN, JONATHAN O. ALSTON, FERD. T. HOPKINS, M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH, WILLIAM DOWD, HENRY P. WEST, DAVID WETMORE, ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
NOW OPEN,
Day and Evening.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

THIS SATURDAY, APRIL 1, AT 2 O'CLOCK, FAREWELL BULOW MATINEE.
BACH—Fantaisie Chromatique et Fugue. Gavotte in D minor.
BEETHOVEN—Sonata, op. 27, No. 1. Rondo capricioso, op. 129.
SCHUMANN—Variazioni and Scherzo, op. 14.
RUBINSTEIN—Barcarolle, No. 4, in G major. Valse Brillante, in A flat.
FIELD—Nocturne, A major.
MENDELSSOHN—Allegro Grazioso—Scherzo, op. 7.
SCHUBERT—Elegie, op. 90, No. 3.
CHOPIN—Polish Song—Waltz, op. 42.
LISZT—Venezia e Napoli.
ADMISSION, $1.
Secured seats, $2. At Schubert's, 23 Union square.
Chickering pianos used by Von Bulow.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel. Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy,
BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents. FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, April 4, souvenir programmes, and first time Wither's new "Brass Waltz."

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION,
300 VOICES
GRAND CONCERT.
ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Every evening this week
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
In TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
On Saturday, matinée—FALSE SHAME.
NEXT WEEK—Production of the reigning New-York success—FERREOL.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.

"Kiss Me and Call Me your Darling," Horsley, 35c.; "The Promenade," (Rhapsodie for piano,) Pattison, 60c.; "Sweet Birds," by author of "Little Robin, tell Kitty I'm Coming," Persley, 35c.; "The Soldier's Return," (piano,) Kleber, 59c.; "Sighing and Singing," English and Italian words, editions for different voices, Albites, 40c.; "Auroral Flashes," A. H. Wood, 60c.; "The Acrobatic Nigs," Bennett, 30c.; "Robins of the Woodland," De Wier, 50c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Immense success of the New Company.
Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant, March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Grand olio of sixty brilliant star artists. Matinée to-day at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
PEEK, a daily play.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MAGIC.—A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE elder Hermann will give instructions in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.
J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITALS. MATINEE.

Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, April 6, 2 P. M. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Tickets at all the principal music sellers' and the hall.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' 5th party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHER BY PRO- FESSION, would like to find for the Summer months a comfortable home in a private family who live among the mountains, and where teaching or speaking German would be a full equivalent for home. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box No. 3,445, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER OF MUSIC desires board where instruction, with use of instrument, would be considered equivalent; unexceptionable references. Address R. B., Box No. 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECA- TUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjamin S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER Solicitors for complainant.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF FINISHED AND UN- finished Furniture, Lumber, Veneers, Upholstering Materials, Furniture Trucks; also, Machinery, &c.
S. HERMAN, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 13 Bowery,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock,
The entire machinery, stock of lumber, veneers, furniture, &c., of Alexander Stein, bankrupt, at the factory and wareroom,
No. 102 ATTORNEY ST.
Sale in lots to suit the trade.
By order of M. SCHRENKEISEN, Esq., Assignee of Alexander Stein.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF fine watches, diamonds, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.—On account of removal and declining the retail business, T. B. BYNNER will offer at auction on MONDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his store, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st., his entire stock of watches, diamonds, silver-plated ware, counters, show-cases, fire-proof safes, and all the fixtures of the store.

The above stock consists in part of a full line of fine American and Swiss watches and diamond jewelry; also a full line of fine silver-plated ware, consisting of tea-sets, salvers, water-sets, tea and coffee urns, knives, forks, and spoons.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*
FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.
The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.
SATURDAY, April 1. SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES

six days in advance at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
and
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.......{ VISCOUNT DE LIGNY and Mr. WOODCOCK.
The next of the series of legitimate and standard plays will be given on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 3,
and will consist of the beautiful petite drama entitled
TEARS, IDLE TEARS,
(its first production here,)
in which Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE will appear in an original character; with Sheridan's brilliant comedy of
THE RIVALS,
the cast of which will include the names of Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.
A NEW COMEDY-DRAMA
of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE!"
MATINEE TO-DAY, 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(Every night 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
PIQUE.
A Play of To-day. Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S greatest success.
"PIQUE" MATINEE TO-DAY. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.
***150th performance of "PIQUE" April 28.
"PIQUE" MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 1:30.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL MATINEE.

LAST NIGHT OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
and farewell of the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*** FAREWELL MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.
*** The theatre will be closed next week to perfect preparations for the grand revival of
HENRY V.,
which will be produced April 10, with GEORGE RIGNOLD as King.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MATT MORGAN'S IDEAL VAUDEVILLE.
A TREMENDOUS HIT.
N. C. GOODWIN'S INIMITABLE IMITATION of STUART ROBSON as CAPT. CROSSTREE, in F. C. Burnand's great burlesque,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, at 1:30 P. M.
Orchestra stalls, $1; balcony, reserved, 75c.; general balcony, 50c.; family circle, 25c.

A CONCERT, KINDLY VOLUNTEERED by the MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN, will be given April 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M., in aid of the WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION, at Chickering Hall. Tickets, at $2 each, for sale at Chickering Hall, Schirmer's, Schuberth's, and Marten's music stores, and at the office of Messrs. Kemeys & Cox, No. 51 Exchange place.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
F. S. CHANFRAU
in KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER, and
Master T. W. HANSHEW in
THE TERROR OF THE PLAINS.

CHICKERING HALL—SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Fifth Avenue Lecture Course. Music, and Readings, Mme. Dowland, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Auld, Miss McCollister, Miss Josie Johnson, and George Hoey, and Miss Valliant, Pianist. Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, No. 39 Union Square and No. 162 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new, only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO OR- GANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY MRS. LEONOWENS AT Chickering Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 3, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Subject:
CAMBODIA AND SERPENT WORSHIP.
With forty stereopticon illustrations.
Tickets to be had at Putnam's book store, 4th av. and 23d st.; at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and at the hall on the evening of the lecture.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCTION OF FARE.
Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.

Navigation between this City and Albany will be resumed on SATURDAY, April 1, by the magnificent steam-boats of the People's Line, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freight received on Friday morning for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUY- VESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SEWING-MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINES nearly new, for $35; cost $75. 537 3d av., store.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

AN ASSEMBLYMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT—THE MATTER REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION—THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT—SEVERAL BILLS PASSED—THE NEW CAPITOL TAX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 31, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning the regular proceedings were broken in upon by an occurrence which has occasioned no little pain to every member of the Legislature. In a few words, a Representative from New-York City was charged with petty thievery from the Post Office of the House. After the regular routine business of the morning, Speaker Husted rose, and in his own peculiarly impressive and striking way, stated that he was about to perform a very painful duty. He then presented the following startling communication from the Superintendent of the Mailing Department:

To Hon. James W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly:

I beg leave to report for your consideration the following facts: That on the evening of the thirteenth day of March, 1876, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I was in charge of the Post Office of the Assembly, the Postmaster having just gone home and the Assistant Postmaster being in the Senate Chamber; that Hon. Felix Murphy, member of Assembly from the Second District of New-York, came into the office which I was so in charge of, and took from the box of William C. Hudson, a reporter of the Assembly, a Red Book belonging to the said William C. Hudson, and from the boxes of several of the officers and reporters of the Assembly, insurance reports, three in number, to the best of my knowledge; and he further took from the table a package which had been sent to the office by some member to be sent away. Of course I was not watching a member of Assembly, and did not discover the loss of the books until Mr. Murphy had left the office with them. I immediately followed him, and found him at the wrapping department causing the Red Book of Mr. Hudson, which he had taken from the Post Office, to be wrapped up, which I took from the boy who was wrapping it up and returned it to the box of Mr. Hudson. And I am informed that he caused the insurance reports to be done up and directed to himself at the City of New-York, but I was unable to get possession of them at that time. Later in the evening, after the House had adjourned, Mr. Murphy came to the delivery window and asked for "the mail in 48," while his box, in fact, is No. 23, and contained nothing. But Box No. 48 did contain two books and letters and papers, of all of which Mr. Murphy was informed. This morning, after the session had been commenced, the two boys who had wrapped up the books last evening, came to the office with four insurance reports and one Canal Commissioners' report, wrapped up and directed to Mr. Murphy, which, they said, were all the books Mr. Murphy had taken from the office. Three of the four insurance reports belonged to Mr. Murphy. All the rest of the books brought to the office by the boys we now hold. I myself think that Mr. Murphy has yet in his possession at least one Red Book which he has not returned, as it was in the box yesterday afternoon, and was not after Mr. Murphy left the office last evening. All of which is respectfully submitted. CHESTER B. BRADLEY.

Superintendent of Mail and Express Matters.

On motion of Mr. Sloan the communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Murphy, against whom the charges are made, is a young Democrat from the Second Assembly District of New-York City. The final adjournment question gave rise to an extended debate. Speaker Husted took the floor and called up the resolution offered by Mr. Strahan, which provides for a final adjournment on April 12. Mr. Strahan made a short but forcible speech in favor of the resolution, and then Mr. Fish moved to amend by inserting the 19th instead of the 12th. Speaker Husted opposed the amendment, and made a strong and characteristic speech in favor of the original resolution. He said that he spoke from experience when he declared that the session could be concluded in twelve days if the members would go to work in earnest and stop making unnecessary speeches. He alluded at length to the proneness of certain members to take up the time of the House in debating unimportant local matters, while in some instances the most important bills were passed without a word. If members would consent to curb their inclinations in this respect the session could easily be brought to a close on the day specified. After Mr. Husted's speech, on motion of Mr. Sloan the resolution was laid on the table, and soon afterward the House adjourned until Monday evening. It can be safely predicted that the final adjournment will take place on or before the 19th of April.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Three weeks ago Senator Starbuck offered a set of resolutions laudatory of Gov. Tilden to the point of fulsome flattery. Upon these resolutions he had prepared a long speech which dealt with almost every topic in turn that has occupied the public attention in modern times, and a great many that are known to the present generation as they are rendered in the pages of history. A guess was hazarded in these columns that the speech was intended as a sort of encyclopedia out of which Democratic stump orators might cull topics for use during the coming campaign. How correct was the guess then hazarded may be judged from the fact that the speech was printed and a collection taken up to pay for the printing and secure its general distribution. Senator McCarthy called the resolutions offered by the Senator from the Eighteenth from the table today, and read a speech in reply to that delivered by Mr. Starbuck. It was an able argument in favor of a protective tariff, and contained a scathing rebuke of the rebel sentiment which runs through and pervades every part of Mr. Starbuck's speech. Senators Carpenter and Harris took part in the debate, the latter making the most humorous and sarcastic speech that has been listened to in the Senate this Winter. As the hour of adjournment arrived before the conclusion of the debate, the resolutions were, on motion of Senator Woodin, laid on the table.

Senator Harris presented a remonstrance from Thomas Fuller, the architect of the new Capitol, against the adoption of the proposed changes in the plans for that building, recommended by the Advisory Board of Architects. The same Senator presented a similar remonstrance from the American Institute of Architects. Senator Robertson, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to incorporate the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of the State of New-York. Senator Vance moved to disagree with the report, and a short debate followed. Senator Robertson explained that the bill was reported adversely because the Constitution expressly prohibits the passage of special laws when the legislation sought to be obtained could be reached under a general law.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: An act to enable a wife to be a witness in cases of criminal conversation; to incorporate the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York; to incorporate the Central Trust Company of New-York; in relation to wills of personal estate; to regulate places of public amusement in the City of New-York. This act exempts the Masonic Temple from the tax of $500 required to be paid by places of amusement in New-York to certain charities.

Senator Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported the Supply bill. On motion it was made the special order for Tuesday next. The item regarding the new Capitol, as amended by the committee, reads as follows:

There shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1876, in addition to any other tax levy, a tax of $1,000,000 on the real and personal property taxable in the State, to be assessed, raised, and collected upon, and by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for the year 1876, in the manner prescribed by law, to be paid by the county Treasurers into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the fund for the construction of the new Capitol, which sum is hereby appropriated, together with the sum of $183,890 05, being the unappropriated remainder of the tax levied for the same object for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1875, to continue the work on the new Capitol building, which shall be paid by the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Controller, to the new Capitol Commissioners, as the same shall be from time to time required for materials and labor used and employed, or that may be used and employed in the building of said new Capitol.

Whenever there is any deficiency in the moneys applicable to the payment of the appropriation for the new Capitol, the Controller is hereby authorized and required to borrow, from time to time, such sums as the said Commissioners may require; and the money borrowed, together with the interest thereon, shall be paid from the moneys received from taxes levied to meet this appropriation.

The New Capitol Commissioners shall cause the work on the new Capitol building to be progressed with such diligence as shall insure its readiness for full occupancy by the 1st day of January, 1879, and, if practicable, to complete and render tenantable some portion thereof at an earlier date.

The Commissioners are hereby directed to complete the exterior walls of the building up to the roof according to the plans upon which the building is now being erected and as shown by the model thereof.

The Superintendent of the new Capitol is hereby authorized and directed to audit or settle any outstanding obligations for rent, labor, or materials done or furnished by order of the Board of New Capitol Commissioners, heretofore existing, subject to the concurrent approval, in writing, of the Commissioners of the New Capitol hereinafter named and in such audit and settlement any claims, over payments, or equitable offsets the State may have to any such obligation, shall be deducted therefrom, and the amount allowed and approved by the Commissioners, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the Controller out of this appropriation, with such interest as shall be allowed and approved by said Commissioners aforesaid.

The Speaker of the Assembly is hereby appointed a New Capitol Commissioner who, with the present Commissioners, shall constitute the Board of New Capitol Commissioners.

The Senate resolved to commence the morning sessions in future at 10:30 instead of 11 o'clock.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. John McKenna, of this city, has petitioned the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the management of the building and the manner of constructing the New Capitol. He claims to be able to prove that gross frauds have been perpetrated, and says that he can bring the guilty parties to justice. It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means will give immediate attention to the matter.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

NEW AND OPPRESSIVE TAXES—GENERAL DISCONTENT AND RESISTANCE—TIDINGS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

Wilkins Micawber expressed the whole science of political economy when he airily observed that if a man had £20 a year for his income, and spent £19 19s. 6d. he would be happy, but if he spent £20 1s. he would be miserable. The remark applies to this island. The recent decrees, intended to better the financial situation of Cuba, and published a week ago—one abolishing a number of vexations and burdensome taxes hitherto collected; another providing for the issue of $180,000,000 in Cuban bonds to pay claims against the Treasury due 31st December, 1875, that is, the floating debt, estimated to equal that amount; another making important changes in the administration of affairs for the sake of economy, and still another making it a crime of *infidencia*, punishable by court-martial, to conceal the valuation of taxable property, or to resort to bribery or fraud in connection with the collection of the revenue—these decrees have fallen upon a people almost dumb with amazement, and already overburdened by their obligations to the Government. The feeling is general that it will be impossible to carry out the decrees and pay such enormous taxes, and while every tax-payer says, "I cannot pay, I cannot pay," the feeling is rather, "I will not pay." It is moreover rumored that Spain will disapprove these measures of the Captain General. An extraordinary session of the Municipality was called yesterday, and some fifty of the heaviest tax-payers were summoned to attend, in order to discuss the manner of collecting the new taxes. A stormy meeting it was, though it reached no result. These people are not called upon to discuss the tax, but to name the way in which it shall be paid. In consequence of some difference of opinion with the Captain General on this head, the Marques de Bella Vista, Acting Alcalde Correjidor, or Mayor, since Trulueta's absence in Europe, tendered his resignation on the 21st. Jovellar immediately accepted it and appointed Juan José Moreno, formerly Political Governor of Havana, to fill his place.

Regarding the recent decrees, it cannot be doubted that Jovellar and Rubi are both honest and well-meaning men, who have had the courage to place the true situation of financial affairs in the island before its inhabitants. They have not proceeded, as their predecessors did, to patch over the present difficulty by discounting future trouble and concealing the true condition of things from the people. Jovellar and Rubi have devoted months of study to the subject, and a close examination of the tangled web of the financial situation has had the one great advantage of opening the eyes of all to the real state of affairs, and of definitely setting forth in plain words, and still plainer figures, facts which before were only guessed at and dreaded. The table which Rubi gives, showing the estimated expenses of the Government, makes a deduction in all branches of the public service except in the war budget, which is increased by $27,250,000. The total expenses are calculated at $82,000,000 in round numbers, and $46,000,000 are credited as the amount received from the existing taxes, the annual deficit being therefore $36,000,000, and this is the amount which the municipalities of the island are now expected to furnish, Havana's portion being upward of fifteen millions. Naturally the decrees excited considerable alarm, shown in the way in which gold immediately fluctuated, reaching 240 per cent.; but that barometer has since fallen, with the prospect of better weather in shape of the modification of these orders. It has been calculated that the products of the Island of Cuba for the last year amounted in value to between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000 at the highest figures, and that for this year they will not be over $51,000,000 to $65,000,000, these being the extreme figures. On all sides it is conceded that there is an immense falling off, due to the failure of the tobacco crop, the short crop of sugar, (nearly a million boxes less than usual,) and the low price of the article consequent on overproduction and overstock in other sugar markets.

Regarding military operations, official reports state that within the district of the Villas considerable activity prevails. The insurgents in considerable number on the morning of the 10th sacked and burned the village of Mictas, in the district of Holguin, but being afterward pursued by Spanish troops were surprised at Mount St. Martin and defeated, leaving seven men killed on the field, and carrying off their wounded. Their losses are calculated at fifty men, besides all the effects taken in their former pillaging expeditions in the same zone. On the 12th a small party of insurgents robbed the ranches near Velasco, but were attacked and driven off by a section of the Habana Regiment. Operations in the District of Cambute—jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba—up to the 16th inst. have resulted in the destruction of thirty of the enemy's farms, and the movements of the Spanish troops near Brazo Escondido, Baños Calientes, Eauto, &c., have caused the enemy a loss of twenty-eight men killed and wounded. The last news published this morning is to the effect that on the 15th sixty chasseurs of the Pizarro Regiment had a severe engagement near Mayajigua with an insurgent force of 200 infantry, but dispersed them completely, with two men killed. The same day the Taguaramas Volunteers fought Andres Sarcia's band, capturing two horses, &c.

The French opera bouffe company closed its season at the Tacon Theatre last Wednesday. Business had been so bad that a benefit performance had to be given under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society to pay the passages to New-York of the chorus and minor members of the company. The only amusements offered here at present are concerts at the various music halls, while the Tacon, to-night and to-morrow, will give a grand religious sacro-biblical drama, entitled "Las Siete Dolores de Maria," in which Jesus, Joseph, Mary, Magdalene, Pilate, and other prominent Biblical personages will be represented. For several Sundays past the Plaza de Toros has given *corridos*, in which several expert Mexican bull-fighters have taken part. Friday being a holiday, there is to be another bull-baiting, and one to-morrow.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF BOILERS.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.—This morning at 6:40 o'clock, as the engine of the Fletcher mill, on Back street, was starting up, four of the sixteen boilers exploded, utterly wrecking the two-story brick boiler house, but damaging the main mill very little. Thomas Fay, blacksmith, and Bartholomew Coffin, help, who were in the boiler-room, were killed. The engineer was blown out, but was not seriously hurt. Charles W. Field, who was passing along the street, was caught under the falling roof, but, probably, is not fatally injured. Several other persons received slight injuries. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it will be inquired into by a coroner's jury. The boilers were twelve years old, said to be in good condition, and had plenty of water just before the catastrophe. The loss of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company is estimated at $20,000.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 85½; California, 88¼; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 72½; Chollar, 141; Savage, 21¼; Imperial, 18¾; Mexican, 40; Gould & Curry, 22¼; Best & Belcher, 60; Hale & Norcross, 71½; Crown Point, 24½; Yellow Jacket, 37¾; Empire, 11½; Alpha, 68½; Belcher, 36¾; Confidence, 26¼; Sierra Nevada, 25¼; Exchequer, 26¼; Overman, 80½; Justice, 29; Caledonia, 12½; Succor, 1⅜.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ATTEMPT TO ABATE A NUISANCE.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE OIL REFINERIES AT HUNTER'S POINT—AN ACT DESIGNED TO SUPPRESS THE NUISANCE.

At the request of a number of prominent gentlemen owning property and residing in this City, an act to provide for the abatement of nuisances by Boards of Health of incorporated cities has been brought before the Legislature at Albany. By the provisions of this act, whenever the Board of Health of any city shall find or be of opinion that the air or water supply of such city is being polluted by the operations of any manufactory or pursuit situate within the limits of an adjacent city, it shall be the duty of the board to make summary application for relief to the Supreme Court, or to the County Court of the county in which such operations are being carried on. Upon satisfactory proof of the truth of the matters complained of, the court may order the persons or corporations engaged in such operations to show cause why the relief applied for shall not be granted, and the court may also temporarily enjoin the continuance of the operations in question, and upon, the return of the order or the hearing thereupon may order the summary abatement of the matters complained of, or may make the injunction perpetual. The Board of Health may also give notice to any firm or corporation demanding or requesting that any pursuit which has been declared injurious or dangerous be discontinued, and in case of refusal or neglect to comply with such notice, may bring suit in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, upon proof, may recover $250 for every such refusal and neglect.

The object in bringing this act before the Legislature is to enable the Board of Health of this City to abate the nuisance of the stench which emanates from the oil refineries at Hunter's Point. Persons living on the east side of the City have found it almost impossible to endure the vile smells which are wafted to their side of the river whenever the wind is from the east, particularly when the atmosphere is moist and heavy. But persons living on the east side are not the only ones affected, for the stench frequently pervades the whole of the upper part of the City to such an extent that even in the hottest weather it is found preferable to close the windows and endure the heat, rather than inhale the noisome gases coming from without. Many find that after having been exposed to its influence for some hours they are afflicted with severe headache and dizziness, and others complain that they have suffered from extreme nervous prostration and derangement of the stomach after a similar experience. It is also alleged that many sick persons have been very seriously affected by the prevalence of these gases, their recovery being considerably retarded, and, in some instances, it has been supposed that death has resulted in consequence of the exposure of the patient to their influence.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon a number of prominent gentlemen residing on the east side of the City, between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets. Among them were Mr. John C. Brown, of No. 35 East Thirty-seventh street; Mr. James Brown, of No. 38 East Thirty-seventh street; Mr. H. Potter, of No. 37 East Thirty-seventh street; Mr. Rufus Hatch, of No. 42 Park avenue; Mr. William F. Shirley, of No. 41 Madison avenue; Mr. W. H. Beers, of No. 299 Madison avenue; Mr. J. Stuart, of No. 27 East Thirty-seventh street, and a number of others. They were all emphatic in their complaints against the stench, which they have been so long compelled to endure. One gentleman said that he was sure that if a petition to the Legislature, urging the passage of the bill in question, were to be circulated in the Nineteenth Ward more than half of the citizens would sign it. He said that he felt convinced that a large amount of the sickness which prevailed in the upper portion of the City during the Summer months was due to the emanations from the Hunter's Point oil-works, and that, apart from the question of mere comfort, he thought that the nuisance ought to be abated, as a purely sanitary measure. All the gentlemen called upon were decidedly of the opinion that a bill of the kind quoted should be passed, in order that there might be some legal means of protecting the citizens from exposure to noxious exhalations which endangered their lives and health.

A SPECULATOR IN TROUBLE.

Ferdinand Hatoz, a "street speculator," called upon Russell Sage at his office, No. 25 William street, yesterday, and representing that he had a purchaser "around the corner," asked for two "straddles" on Lake Shore. Mr. Sage made them out, one for $600 and the other for $400, and sent a clerk with the speculator, who was a stranger, to see that the sale was all right, at the same time instructing him to return either the "privileges" or the money. Hatoz started out with his companion, and negotiated the sale of the $600 privilege for $553 with a broker. The latter gave him a check for the amount, payable to Mr. Sage, but Hatoz endeavored to persuade him to pay cash, but this the purchaser refused to do. Hatoz, unsuccessful in this attempt to obtain cash, next sold the $400 privilege to a broker named Woods for $350, and received that amount in greenbacks. Having obtained the money he then attempted to escape from the companion whom Mr. Sage had sent with him, but in the scuffle which ensued he was arrested by Detective Kearns and taken to the First Precinct Station. Upon being questioned by the Sergeant, the prisoner denied having sold any privilege but that for which he had received the check. Upon being searched, however, the $350 which he had received from Mr. Woods was found upon his person, and fully identified by the latter gentleman as the money he had given for the $400 privilege. Hatoz was then taken to the Tombs, but as the court was closed he was taken back to the station and locked up previous to being arraigned before Justice Bixby at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Gen. McMahon in the chair. There were present Major H. S. Jewell, Major Joseph Holland, Messrs. G. S. Schermerhorn, George Crouch, Robert Johnston, E. H. Sanford, W. B. Coughtry, and Major Fulton. The resignation of Gen. E. L. Molineux as a member of the joint committee was received and accepted and referred to Major Gen. Shaler for action. Mr. Johnston next moved that the circular recently issued to the public should be amended by striking out the words "not of their number" in connection with the paragraph relating to the selection of a Captain for the American team. Major Jewell and Mr. Sanford, of the subcommittee who prepared the document, took umbrage at the movement, as being a reflection upon the action of their committee. Major Fulton, although not a member of the joint committee, was accorded the privilege of the floor, and stated that he approved of Mr. Johnston's resolution, as the phraseology of the circular intimated a desire on the part of the joint committee to select some particular person as Captain of the team, and this action might create discord among the members, which might seriously injure that body on the day of the match. He was in favor of allowing the team unrestrained privileges in the matter of electing their Captain, as well as in minor details. The motion was adopted. The committee then adjourned to Friday, the 14th inst.

THE WORK OF SNEAK THIEVES.

The following robberies were reported at the Central Office yesterday morning: Early on Thursday evening sneak thieves effected an entrance to the basement of Mr. Charles F. Sandford's residence, No. 22 West Fifty-second street, while the occupants were in the upper portion of the house, and carried off silverware valued at $300. A sneak thief entered the apartments of Mrs. Ryer, at No. 397 First avenue, during her absence, and stole $20 worth of wearing apparel. The liquor store of Patrick McCannon, at No. 500 West Twenty-sixth street, was broken into by burglars on Thursday night and robbed of $50 worth of liquor and cigars. The stolen property was subsequently found in the hallway of a house in West Twenty-seventh street, where it had been abandoned by the thieves. Twenty-five dollars' worth of fancy goods were stolen on Thursday night from the show-window of Jacques Hillair's store, No. 911 Broadway. The bedroom of William Bond, at No. 335 Broadway, was entered by a sneak-thief on Thursday night and robbed of clothing valued at $43.

VICTIMIZING TAILORS.

John W. Meyers and John Williamson, two well-dressed men, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Herman Abeling, a merchant tailor, at No. 98 Greenwich avenue, who charged them with stealing a piece of cloth from his store. It is stated by the Police that these men have victimized a large number of tailors in this city by a very adroit system of stealing, as follows: One of them entered a shop when the proprietor was alone, and after examining the stock entered into negotiations for the making of a new suit of clothes. While these negotiations were in progress a confederate entered hurriedly and asked to have a couple of buttons sewed on his coat at once. While the tailor was engaged in sewing on the buttons the first individual took possession of a piece of cloth and walked out of the store, remarking that he would return in a few minutes. By this simple game, adroitly played, the shrewd pair have succeeded in robbing quite a number of tailors. They are now locked up at Police Head-quarters, and it is expected that a number of their victims will appear and make complaints against them.

CHARITABLE APPROPRIATIONS.

Controller Green yesterday signed warrants for the amounts recently appropriated out of the excise fund by the Board of Apportionment to the following charitable institutions: St. John's Guild, 3,800; Twenty-third Ward Relief Association, $500; Young Men's Aid Association, $500; Female Christian Home, $500; Bread and Beet House, $500; Gilbert Library and Prison Aid Fund, $500; Free Training School, $500; Yorkville Homeopathic Institution, $360; St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, $365; Children's Educational Relief Association, $300, and West-side Relief Association, $300.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

ACTION OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE—THEY INSIST UPON A REPRESENTATION IN STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The General Committee of the New-York County Democracy assembled in full force last night at Irving Hall to complete its organization. Mr. Ira Shafer presided. Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, of the Committee on Contested Seats, presented a report, stating that the contests in regard to the primary elections in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts had been settled to the satisfaction of the disputants. The report was adopted. A report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, presenting the names of Ira Shafer for Chairman; Rufus F. Andrews and seven others for Vice Presidents; John D. Coughlin and three others for Secretaries, and Dennis McMahon, for Treasurer was also adopted. Resolutions eulogistic of the late Judge Spaulding were offered by Mr. Andrews, and after a few remarks, complimentary to the deceased, by Mr. Charles W. Brooke, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brooke then offered a preamble and series of resolutions, to the effect that the Democratic party had suffered defeat at the elections on account of local dissensions, and that there is a necessity for union. Local politicians should not be allowed to prevent the perfect union desired throughout the State. The organization known as Tammany Hall, which has been so eminently unjust to the party and the people, received its rebuke at the ballot-box, and the New-York County Democracy demand, not as an organization, but as the representatives of 40,000 Democrats, the right of representation in State Conventions. The State Convention soon to assemble is therefore called upon to recognize the party in this City by the admission of all Democratic delegates properly chosen by the people without regard to local organizations and societies. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart next offered a series of resolutions, the first two denouncing the National Administration and urging the people to elect a Democratic President. The others were as follows:

Resolved, That the New-York County Democracy, now united and organized, will, in the future as in the past, insist upon its right to be fairly represented in conventions of the Democratic Party, and reiterates its deliberate conviction that it is absolved from any obligation to sustain national, State, or municipal candidates when nominated in violation of that unalienable right.

Resolved, That delegates to the State and national Conventions should not be controlled by caucus action, but should be permitted to record their votes for political principles and Presidential candidates in accordance with their own convictions and the instructions of their immediate constituents.

Resolved, That to deserve and retain the popular confidence that resulted last Fall in the triumphant election of our County ticket, it is essential to maintain the principles of municipal reform by the reduction of unnecessary offices and excessive salaries, and the increased legal responsibilities of officials. Those improvements should be alone progressed which are demanded by public exigency, or necessary to develop the resources and enhance the taxable value of real estate, thus contributing to the rights and interests of capital and labor, and the revenues of the Municipal Government.

Resolved, That representing nearly thirty-five thousand voters of the City of New-York, and animated by a patriotic desire to secure the election of a President representing the opinions and devoted to the policy of the Democratic Party, we conceive it our duty to send delegates to the State Presidential Convention convened to meet on the 26th of April at Utica, and submit our just claims for recognition, imposing upon that body the responsibility of their reception or rejection.

Resolved, That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the collection of emigrant head-money under the laws of this State to be unconstitutional, will have the immediate and disastrous effect of destroying the existing system which, under State authority, annually protects from imposition, provides for in sickness and destitution, and aids in the procurement of employment for thousands of emigrants from the countries of Europe. Considerations of humanity and public health imperatively demand prompt and efficient legislation, and we urgently ask the adoption of such laws by Congress, now in session, as may subserve the well-being of the emigrant, and effectually protect the interests of this City.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Levy then offered resolutions eulogizing Senator John Morrissey for his action at Albany in regard to the various bills introduced there for the protection of the laboring classes, especially for his opposition to the passage of the Convict Labor bill, and pledging to him the support of the organization. Mr. R. F. Andrews moved to amend the resolutions by adding the name of Senator Bixby, so that the resolutions should be complimentary to both Senators. The amendment was carried amid applause, and the resolutions as amended were adopted. The committee then adjourned.

JUDGE SPAULDING'S SUCCESSOR.

REFUSAL OF THE MARINE COURT JUSTICES TO ASSIGN JAMES P. SINNOTT TO DUTY.

The Judges of the Marine Court held a meeting on Thursday, at which they decided not to assign James P. Sinnott, the Governor's appointee, to duty in the court. Mr. Sinnott will probably apply to the courts for a mandamus to compel his assignment to duty. In case of his non-assignment, and consequent non-performance of services, it is deemed hardly probable that the Controller will pay his salary. The following is the text of the resolution of the Justices of the Marine Court as entered on the minutes:

AT THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

The Justices of the Marine Court, of the City of New-York, being on Tuesday, the 28th inst., duly assembled in convention, and acting as a court, James P. Sinnott, Esq., personally appeared before the said court, and claiming to have received an appointment and authority from the Governor of the State of New-York to be one of the Justices of this court in the place and stead of Hon. Alexander Spaulding, deceased, requested that he be assigned to judicial duty in pursuance thereof; now, it appearing to this court that the said proffered appointment is not by the advice, and has not received the consent of the Senate of the State of New-York, we, the undersigned, the Justices of the said court, having considered the matter, are of, and declare it as, the opinion of the court, that the said supposed appointment and authority are without the effect and force of law.

In such a case as the present, if his Excellency the Governor has no official power by law to fill the said vacancy without the advice and consent of the Senate, then the evidence presented by Mr. Sinnott bestows on him not even the outward signs and symbols of the office of a Justice of this court, so as even to allow it to be said that he is in office by color of title.

Therefore the said act of the Governor is evidence of nothing pertinent to the claim made by Mr. Sinnott, and this court thereby receives no power to assign him to duty; for which reasons we judicially decline to accede to the request upon the evidence as made.

GEORGE SHEA, C. J.
HENRY ALKER,
DAVID McADAM,
C. GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN,

A THIEF'S PLOT FRUSTRATED.

A young man approached Mr. Adams, the Paying Teller of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, yesterday, and placing a roll of bills upon the counter, asked for a single $100 bill in exchange, saying that he desired to send that sum to a creditor in a letter. The Teller counted over the money, found it all right, and then went to a safe and took out a package containing notes of large denominations. He took it to his desk, and was about selecting a $100 bill when the stranger reached over the counter and grasped the entire package. Mr. Adams, however, did not relinquish his hold on the money, and shouted for help. The would-be thief then became frightened, and, making a desperate clutch, tore a hundred bill in fragments, escaping with about one-third of it, but leaving his own money behind. He then ran out of the bank and escaped. The torn note is probably good for one-third of its value, in which case the bank will have realized about $60 by the operation.

A SUGAR REFINERY SUSPENDED.

It was announced yesterday that the firm of Greer, Turner & Co., sugar refiners, of No. 76 Wall street, had suspended. On inquiry it was ascertained that the company was winding up its affairs with the intention of going into voluntary liquidation, the business not having been of a remunerative character. The company was established in 1871 with a capital of $250,000, and Mr. Greer, the senior partner, having retired about three years ago, a joint stock company was formed with ex-Congressman Dwight Townsend as President. The works are at No. 118 King street and employed about eighty hands, and turned out about three hundred barrels a day. Mr. Townsend said yesterday that some of the company's paper had gone to protest, and that they had assets to meet all liabilities.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BOWEN.

The special committee appointed by Plymouth Church to investigate the charges made against Henty C. Bowen by the Examining Committee, have not yet completed their labors. They have informed Mr. Bowen that they will be ready to hear Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Richards, or any other witness for the defense, but he [Bowen] must, before producing witnesses, tell all he knows himself. Mr. Bowen denies the right of the committee to dictate what evidence shall be taken first, and declines to proceed unless he is allowed to go on in his own way. The committee will meet again on Tuesday evening next.

GAS EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—A young man named Allaby was burned to death this morning by the explosion of the gas-tank in the Tremont House, which he was repairing. The gas is manufactured from wood. The explosion caused but trifling damage to the building.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sum of $5 has been contributed by "E." for the relief of John McCarthy.

The Seventh Regiment Armory Committee reports the receipt of a check for $500 from Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

The first competition for the "Luther" badge will take place at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Saturday, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Dora Adett, aged fifty, of No. 27 Suffolk street, fell out of a window of her residence last evening and received fatal injuries.

The remains of an infant about eight months old were found yesterday floating in the water at Fulton Ferry and were removed to the Morgue.

The third annual exhibition of the New-York Riding Club will be given at Dickel's Riding Academy, Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, this evening.

The silk firm of B. B. Tilt & Son had a reassignment made to them yesterday of the property recently transferred to their Assignee for the benefit of creditors.

An unknown man either fell or jumped overboard from the Thirty-fifth street dock into the North River, last evening, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

John Murray, aged fifty-four, of No. 157 Lewis street, while at work at the sectional dock at Pier No. 42 East River yesterday fell from the staging and received serious injuries.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., will give a free public lecture next Monday evening in the Reformed Church, (Dr. Rogers',) corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. Subject—"Ultramontanism."

Mary Evers who was accidentally burned about the body by her clothing taking fire from a stove in her apartments at No. 15 Desbrosses street, on Thursday night, died yesterday at the Chambers Street Hospital.

An international bicycle race is to be arranged in this City between A. P. Messinger, the long-distance champion of America, and Mr. David Stanton, of London, England, who claims to be champion of Great Britain.

Among those who called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Mr. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Joseph Blumenthal, and others. Mr. Cornell was recognized by several gentlemen, who attached a good deal of political significance to his visit.

Patrolman Barry, of the Mounted Squad, at a late hour on Thursday night arrested Silas B. Sherwood, whom he caught in the act of robbing the residence of Mr. Richard M. Hoe on the Southern Boulevard, near the Hunt's Point road.

There are about one hundred candidates for the three Excise Commissionerships which will become vacant on the 1st May; but the Mayor said he had not made up his mind as to whom he would nominate. Ex-Alderman Simonson is mentioned as one of the latest candidates for the office.

The little granddaughter of Mr. J. B. Lawson, of No. 180 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, who was reported to be missing on Thursday, returned home yesterday, having paid a voluntary visit to a relative, where she was allowed to remain overnight without notice to her grandparents.

The Jubilee Choir, composed of the singers of the colored churches in Washington, who are to be present at the Moody and Sankey meetings on Sunday, will not reach the City to-day until the arrival of the train which reaches the Desbrosses Street Ferry at 2 o'clock. They will be escorted to the head-quarters on Spring street.

At a ballot taken at the Produce Exchange yesterday 310 voted for making special and trade committees subject to the pleasure of the Board of Managers and 35 voted against it. An amendment to section 49 of the by-laws, which provides that the question of adjourning the Exchange over one day may be submitted to the members by ballot instead of by open meeting, was adopted by a vote of 311 to 35.

Two boys, named Henry Carlton, of No. 316 East Thirty-ninth street, and Francis Reilly, of No. 335 East Thirty-sixth street, were found in the act of picking the lock of William B. Dickson's residence, No. 117 East Thirty-fourth street. On complaint of Mr. Dickson, they were arrested and arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, where they were remanded until Mr. Dickson should have an opportunity to appear.

Mrs. Emma Gettman and Mary Wilson, of No. 418 Fourth avenue, while driving on St. Nicholas avenue yesterday, came into collision with a wagon driven by James Robinson, of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue. The three persons were thrown from the wagons, Mrs. Gettman receiving a severe cut on the head and having her shoulder dislocated, and Miss Wilson being slightly cut on the chin. Mr. Robinson escaped uninjured.

A meeting of the persons holding property on Greenwich street to protest against the encroachments of the Elevated Railway Company was held last evening at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich street. After adopting a resolution protesting against the building of the Elevated Railway through the Battery, and another to appoint committees to visit the property-holders along the line of the road to request them to attend future meetings, the meeting adjourned.

In recognition of the occurrence of the 103d representation of "Julius Cæsar," a Shakespearean success unparalleled in the history of the American stage, Booth's Theatre will be superbly decorated with the flags of all nations to-day, and in the evening the front of the house will be brilliantly illuminated. Before the opening of the doors at night and at the close of the performance, Prof. Holliday will ring the chime of bells used in "Henry V."

A musical and theatrical entertainment was given to the inmates of the New-York Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, last evening, by Mr. D. Frank Tully, organist of St. Theresa's Church, assisted by Mrs. Louisa Koch, soprano, of St. Theresa Church; Mlle. Josephine Devere, soprano; Mr. R. Laugenbach, tenor; Mr. H. Kirchoff, from Wood's Museum, and the Garrick Association. The entertainment was highly appreciated by a large number of the 1,200 insane patients now under treatment at the asylum.

BROOKLYN.

The Mercantile Library Directors report a membership of 3,000, and say they have 52,000 volumes on their shelves.

The committee having the matter in charge recommend grading and paving Thirteenth street from Seventh to Ninth avenues.

Isaac Badeau's trial for alleged embezzlement of the public funds when he was Tax Collector, will take place on April 10.

There is to be a practice game of base-ball between professional players on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon, weather permitting.

Charles S. Higgins & Co., soap manufacturers, have brought suit against C. T. Precott & Co., in the City Court, claiming $5,000 for an infringement of their trade mark.

Three-fourths of the meters which the State Inspectors have examined are found to favor the gas companies from five to fifteen per cent. The examinations are multiplying.

In a drunken fight between John Crowley and his wife on last Saturday, at their residence, No. 107 John street, the latter was pushed on the floor. She died yesterday, and he was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death.

The Department of City Works was informed by Chief Engineer Adams yesterday that the needed repairs to the facing of the Hempstead Reservoir dam must be made without delay, as the work, in its present unfinished state, was never intended to withstand such rain-storms as have occurred during the past week.

Walter Snellings, one of the servants in the house of Mr. Fudicker, lately burned on the Bay Ridge road, yesterday testified before Fire Marshal Keady that his fellow-servant, Charles Wendt, told him he found some matches and a piece of candle in Mr. Fudicker's pocket, whom he believed started the fire. The case is still under investigation.

William Griffen, who lives in South Ninth street, E. D., near the coal depot, where he works, got in a quarrel with his wife late Thursday night, followed her out upon a tramway, and striking her with an ax, forced her down a shute thirty-seven feet below. Her clothing retarded her progress, and her injuries, which consist merely of cuts and bruises, are not dangerous.

NEW-JERSEY.

Capt. Paul Boyton is to give two exhibitions at the Cunard Dock on Monday, one at 12 M., the other at 4 P. M.

Judge Gifford, of Newark, has been compelled to retire from the practice of the law on account of illness.

John Wicking was thrown from his wagon on the Hackensack Plank Road at a late hour Thursday night, and seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Ernest Schneider died in Newark on Thursday from the effects of excessive drinking, which superinduced an attack of cholera morbus. The Coroner did not consider an inquest necessary.

The session of the Newark Conference was continued yesterday. J. F. Hunt, R. L. Dashiell, and L. R. Dunn were elected delegates to the General Conference, the election of the remaining delegates being postponed until to-day. Gifford M. Landin, a member of the African Conference, was admitted. Several members were admitted to the superannuated and active lists, after which resolutions were adopted indorsing the Wesleyan University at Middletown, and securing $40,000 for the institution.

Patrick Murtha and Patrick Donahue, employes at the Jersey City Sugar-house, had a quarrel yesterday, and Murtha struck Donahue on the head with a shovel, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal. Murtha was committed to await the result.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Marie Bretzfeld was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison for grand larceny. The girl pleaded guilty, and stated that she was incited to the thefts by her mother. She had stolen $200 from her employer, and had also been guilty of several other thefts.

A CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS.

I. S. Nathans, formerly a Jewish Rabbi, but now a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has received a license from Bishop Potter to act as a lay reader, and proposes to establish in this City a mission to the Jews. In a letter to Bishop Potter explaining his proposed action he states that there are in New-York City 110,000 Jews, who are utterly neglected by Christian workers. He alludes to the success of the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews, and states that there are now in that City 523 converted Jews, Presbyters of the Church of England. Bishop Potter commends the proposal of Mr. Nathans in a letter to the clergy and laity of New-York, and speaks of him as singularly well fitted to minister to the Jews as a servant of Christ. Mr. Nathans has a large acquaintance with Hebrew literature and a practical knowledge of his people. He will conduct services in Hebrew, with preaching in German and English.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. H. B. Nason, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Le Bras, of the French Navy, is at the Coleman House.

Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Assemblyman C. M. Schieffelin, of Westchester County, is at the Grand Hotel.

J. B. Dalla Costa, Minister for Venezuela, at Washington, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Profs. C. M. Mead and J. H. Thayer, of Andover, Mass., and Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, are at the Everett House.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Yesterday Edward Stockin, aged fourteen, of Boston, and William Wentworth, aged seven, were playing in the office of Mr. Wentworth, a paymaster at the Custom-house. Stockin is a nephew and the lad Wentworth a son of the Paymaster. Young Wentworth picked up a loaded revolver which was lying on a desk and was playing with it, when Stockin told him to be careful, as it might go off. Wentworth playfully pointed the pistol at his companion, and while he held it in that position the weapon was discharged and the bullet struck Stockin in the neck and lodged in the muscles. The wounded lad was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where the bullet was extracted, and he was then taken to Mr. Wentworth's residence.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Seventy employes were discharged from the Custom-house yesterday. Fifty of them were night watchmen, fifteen day inspectors, and five clerks. The reduction was made in compliance with an order from the Treasury to cut down expenses. Collector Arthur said that in selecting the night watchmen to be retained no regard was paid to the politics of any of them, but that the most robust and best qualified for the position got the preference.

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is ready at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and its beauty and appropriateness to the season cannot fail to commend it universally. Make an early selection.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Samuel L. Wadsworth and wife, W. F. Brown and wife, W. H. Barnicoat and mother, L. Rich and wife, J. Lewis Brackett and daughter, W. J. Ford, J. F. Evans, H. M. Parmentier, wife, and sister, Miss Ellen Martin, Mrs. D. W. C. Jones and four children, Arthur Crosby, J. G. Phillips, H. C. Price, William Poole, Miss Cheva Goodspeed, James Platt, Frank P. Clark, W. C. Chapin. Way Passengers—Henry Hurtado, Manuel Alvarez, Henry G. Baxter, J. T. Morrell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Mrs. Dommerich and two children, Waldemar Benscher, F. H. Haymann, H. Waldstein, Dr. L. J. Gollair, Benjamin Katz, Mrs. Katz, William Vietle, Dr. R. W. Schnieder, wife, and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Rickert, August W. Neukirch, William Homeyer, Fritz Hartmann, Julius Faino, Jacob Pfender, Dr. W. C. Sprague, G. Keller, A. Meleroahn.

In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.—J. Fuller, Minnie Kaufmann, Deborah Kaufmann, M. Nilezynski, George Stelzer, Hulda Abraham, F. Spiegel, William Brilsoh, George Wisker, Robert Schutz, Barardo Coffani, Joseph Graf, Eliza Nessettruger, Hugo Salm, Carl Reimer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:45 | Sun sets.....6:24 | Moon sets..1:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:37 | Gov. Island..1:26 | Hell Gate....2:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, March 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Baltic, (Br.,) Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, U. S. C., Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Barks Perserveranza, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Leghorn, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elmstore, (Br.,) Bragg, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Ocean Pearl, Henley, Sagua la Grande, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, Lisbon, Portugal, Miller & Houghton; Lizzie M. Merrill, Johnston, Limerick, James W. Elwell; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Jones, Gonaives, Hayti, A. Nones & Co.; Virginia, Johnstone, Point-a-Pitre and St. Pierre, Mart. Reynal & Co.; F. J. Merryman, Lecraw, Kingston, Jam., G. De Cordova.

Schrs. J. T. Weaver, Gladding, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney; J. T. Weaver, Gladding, Cedar Keys, Fla., Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary J. Cook, Matanzas, Parsons & Loud; Baracoa, McClintock, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; William Douglass, McIndoe, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg March 15, and Havre 29th, with mdse. and 389 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced variable winds and weather the entire passage. March 28, lat. 42 16 lon. 60 05, passed an Allan steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Labrador, (Fr.,) Langlier, Havre, March 11, Plymouth 12th, and Philadelphia 30th, with mdse. and 23 passengers to L. De Bebian.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Genoa Feb. 13, Marseilles 18th, Messina 26th, Palmero March 4, Valencia 10th, Malaga 15th, and Gibraltar 16th, with mdse. and 7 passengers to Henderson Bros. March 25, lat. 42 30 lon. 50, passed a small iceberg; had easterly winds and fine weather to the Banks, and from thence strong westerly gales.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen March 18, and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Daggett, Savannah March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Fiorri M. Hurlbut, (of Richmond, Me.,) Handy, Galveston 14 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Bark Francisco, Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Borgone, Cork 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage and had fair weather.

Bark Tewksbury L. Sweet, (of Portland,) Griffin, Padang, Dec. 13, with coffee to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Angier Dec. 17, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, St. Helena 11th, and crossed the equator 27th, in lon. 32; March 11, Louis Grilly, a native of France, died on board.

Bark Clara McGilvery, (of Searsport,) Williams, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to master.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre, with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son. Had heavy weather; March 28, off Hatteras, had a gale from S. E. to S. W.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Granada,) Dixon, San Blas 16 ds., with cocoa-nuts and coffee to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. March 27, lat. 33 47, lon. 74 54, saw a dismasted schooner on her beams' ends; 28th, lat. 37 09, lon. 73 31, shipped a heavy sea, which carried away booby-hatch, stove galley, and did other damage.

Schr. Babel H. Irons, (of Philadelphia,) Houck, Porto Cabello March 8, and Inagua 21st, with salt to order—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. March 28, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale; has on board the crew of fishing-schooner Lewis C. Beyton, (of Provincetown,) wrecked on Miragoane Reef; March 1 she was eight years old, and registered 70 tons.

Schr. Charley Bucki, (of Belfast,) Blanchard, St. Jago 16 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. Has had fine weather.

Schr. Miriam, (Br.,) Sipp, Caibarien 8 ds., with molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Perkins & Job. March 28, off Hatteras, in a gale from S. E., split sails and washed away the galley.

Schr. Lena R. Stover, (of Boston,) Seavey, Cardenas 9 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with molasses to F. Lazarace—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ralph Carleton, (of Camden, Me.,) Harkness, Cardenas Feb. 19, via Norfolk March 29, with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons and Loud. Feb. 21, lat. 28 13, lon. 79 30, wind S. E., was struck by a sudden squall from N. W., which snapped the mainmast 10 feet below crosstrees. Put into Norfolk for repairs.

Schr. James Baylis, Dickinson, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to E. Russell & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Henry A. Taber, Benham, Fulton, Texas, 14 ds., with beef to order—vessel to master.

Schr. S. J. Fort, Fort, Baltimore.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Schr. Mahaska, Williams, Portland, with lumber to Gates & Co.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, McDuffie, Portland, with lumber to F. H. Clarke.

Schr. Maggie Ellen, Littlejohn, Portland, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. William H. Whitaker, Allen, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Lydia, Freeman, Salem, for Virginia.

Schr. Ida R. Freeman, Freeman, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Cetacean, Parker, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. William Butler, Knowles, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Nellie Snow, Rich, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Newcomb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Allen, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holland, for London; Maas, for Rotterdam; Colon, for Aspinwall; ships British King, for London; Hooding, for ——; barks Cremona, for Yokohama; Abraham Young, for ——; brigs Michelina, for Cork; Nellie Clifford, for Madeira; Virginia, for St. Pierre; F. I. Merryman, for ——; schrs. S. G. Pinkham, for Aux Cayes; M. M. Rose, for Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This day, will be launched from the ship-yards of Messrs. Lawrence & Foulks, Greenpoint, at 3 o'clock, the large ferry-boat Fanwood, constructed for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company.

KEY WEST, March 31.—The steam-ship Professor Morse from New-York, with President Orton and several other gentlemen connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company on board, arr. here to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS, March 29.—Arr. schr. Agnes J. Grace, Smalley, New-York.

Sld. bark Sandy Hook, Barton, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Julia A. Merritt, (Br.,) Morehouse, do.; Kate Rommell, Adams, do.; Windward, Staples, do.; D. M. Anthony, Lane, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 31.—Sld. March 16, Favorita; March 25, Gipsey Queen, Hornet, Ustica; March 31, Captain Peter Dahl, Winona, R. M. Hayward.

Arr. March 8, Liberia, Thos. Pope; March 25, Mercedes, Josefa, Rafael Pomar; March 27, Kong Sverre, (Capt. Classon;) March 29, Templar, (at Dunkirk,) Charles, J. H. Lubken; March 30, Americana, Sonntag, (both at Scilly Islands.) Nuova Margherita, Balgay, Bonanza, (Capt. Webster;) March 31, Lepanto, Midas, (both at Falmouth,) Oleander, Audean, Rosie Welt.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.—The White Star steam-ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, sld. for New-York at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The Inman steamer City of Richmond sld. to-day for New-York.

ANTWERP, March 31.—The steam-ship Vaderland passed Flushing, outward bound for Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

SELL CHILDREN'S PANTS - - $1 75
SELL CHILDREN'S SUITS - - - 4 50
SELL CHILDREN'S SPRING OVERCOATS - - - - - - - 4 00
SELL BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS - - 6 50
SELL MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS 10 00
SELL MEN'S ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTALOONS - - - - - 5 00
SELL MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS - 15 00
SELL ENGLISH CASSIMERE SUITS, (VERY FINE) - - - - - 25 00

NO. 487 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME ST., NEW-YORK.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Will be issued about May 1. By contract with the United States Centennial Commission, THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE WILL BE THE ONLY PUBLICATION CONTAINING ADVERTISEMENTS THAT WILL BE ALLOWED UPON THE EXHIBITION GROUND, (except by permission of the Catalogue Company.)

The Catalogues will be issued in successive editions of 25,000 copies each.

Advertisements for the first editions must be in hand on or before April 18.

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DYSPEPSIA.
DYSPEPSIA.
DYSPEPSIA.

A CASE OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

FROM J. T. BOWEN, OF EAST AURORA, N. Y.

"I was troubled with Dyspepsia for thirty years, and tried several medicines advertised for the cure of this distressing complaint, without deriving any benefit from them. About a year ago I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and after using altogether twelve bottles, I find myself entirely cured. I consider my case one of the worst I ever heard of, and I take great pleasure in recommending the PERUVIAN SYRUP to all dyspeptics, believing that it will be sure to cure them."

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